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President Asks Data on Group Buying Abroad

Names Commission to Get Facts on Co-operatives in Nine Countries

Will Report to Him

Thought to Be a Step in His Campaign Against Monopoly in Vital Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Carrying one step further what is now clearly evident as a New Deal plan to outdo the Republicans on the antimonopoly front, President Roosevelt revealed here yesterday he has appointed a three-man commission to study producer and consumer co-operatives in Europe this summer.

The group will sail on July 1, examine the co-operative movement with particular emphasis on the relation of government to the co-operatives in nine countries, and report back direct to the President here in the early fall. After conferring with Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, the President named the following men to the commission: Jacob Baker, assistant WPA administrator; Leland Olds, secretary of the New York state power authority, and Charles E. Stuart, an engineer.

Weapon Against Monopoly

Discussing the move at his regular press conference the President made it clear that he looks upon the co-operative movement primarily as a weapon against monopolies. Among White House advisers it is recalled that in certain of the northwestern states in this country consumer co-operatives already have competed most successfully with the big oil and gasoline companies while farm marketing co-operatives have been equally successful in competing with privately owned dairy interests.

These American co-operatives are, however, largely the product of private initiative. What Mr. Roosevelt wants more specifically to learn from Europe is to what extent and in what manner the Government encourages the development of the co-operatives and how it deals with them once they are in operation.

Points to Co-operative Plank

In the light of recent political developments the President's disclosure of his co-operative study pointed to a very strong co-operative plank in the Democratic platform calling probably for concrete Government aid. Republicans proposed in their platform "to encourage and further develop co-operative marketing."

President Roosevelt is thinking in terms not only of co-operative marketing, but also of "co-operative stores, housing, credit, insurance, banking, electrical distribution and production." In addition, he is interested in the co-ordination of all these various forms of co-operative effort to obtain the maximum benefit to the producer and consumer.

The President is represented as believing that such a comprehensive handling of the co-operative movement would go far to bring about the "democracy in opportunity" which he set as the New Deal's objective in his antimonopoly speech at Dallas, Texas, and to break up the concentration of economic power "in the hands of a few small, powerful groups," a phrase he also used at Dallas.

Effect on Wholesaler

But as yet the White House does not appear to have given much thought to the effect which the co-operative movement would have on the "middle man," or wholesaler. The co-operative does without the wholesaler exactly as does the chain store. This represents one of the problems arising out of the movement to the solution of which European experience may shed some light.

The commission's itinerary will include England, France, Switzerland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland.

The President is represented as being tremendously interested in what they find in Sweden. He has been impressed, his intimates say, by the fact that Sweden has a royal family, a Socialist Government and a capitalist business system all working happily side by side—and to each other's mutual advantage.

He has recently been reading several books about the co-operative movement in Sweden and the other Scandinavian countries and has instructed his commission to find out for him what experience there indicates as to the possibility of growth of co-operatives without endangering private business.

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Volunteers Build City Park in Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amherst, Texas

ONE day this spring this city had no park. The next day it had one. The explanation: A day of volunteer work by public-spirited men and women armed with picks, shovels, hoes and rakes.

The park now stands where there used to be an unsightly vacant lot. The Business Club rallied its workers at 7 a. m. Shortly after nightfall the lot had undergone a transformation. Grass was transplanted, flower beds designed and seeded, a rock garden with varied cacti plants constructed and a lily pond lacking only the lilies and the water built. Twenty elm trees were so skillfully transplanted that they didn't even droop.

Cubic Inch Weighs Ton On New Star

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

If men on earth could pack their terrestrial things as closely as do white dwarf stars where one cubic inch equals one ton, then a small boy instead of limiting his pockets to a handkerchief, two tops, three yards of string, a horseshoe, peppermint stick, jackknife and 15 marbles could cram in material enough for 10,000 handkerchiefs, 20,000 tops, shoes enough for 2500 horses, 30,000 yards of string, a ton and a half of peppermint sticks, 10,000 jackknives and 150,000 marbles.

When astronomers talk about stars so dense that a cubic inch of them weighs a ton, the layman is apt to put his tongue in his cheek and say, "Impossible." Matter so dense that a matchbox full would require a stout derrick to lift it from the ground, has no counterpart on earth and seems incredible.

Density of Dwarf Stars

Yet such is actually true of the newly measured Ross 627, according to Mount Wilson authorities, and such is likewise true of a few other "white dwarfs" like the companion star to Sirius, cosmic record-holder for density. Sirius, the dog star, has been famous all through history, but its companion was unknown until the world-famous telescope-maker, Alvan Clark, discovered it in 1862 while testing a new instrument.

White dwarf stars are most unusual and very rare. Interpreting Einstein, and sections of the quantum theory, in particular Pauli's "Exclusion Principle," we may infer that they are so hot that the majority of atoms which go to make up their mass are broken to bits and can be packed into much less space than unbroken atoms.

How It Works

It is as though one were packing hollow spheres into a box. Unbroken, we can put in 1000 or so.

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French Reject Alarmist View Toward Reich

Cabinet Seeks Agreement in Accord With Goal of 'Right and Justice'

Franc's Value Rises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 24—Rejecting the violently alarming attitude of many opposition leaders in the Chamber of Deputies, France's Popular Front Government has held out a courteous and friendly hand to Germany.

This is generally considered here to be the most significant result of the foreign affairs debate yesterday which ended in the Blum Cabinet, winning a vote of confidence by 382 to 198—a majority of 184.

Moderate Attitude

The importance of the French Cabinet's moderate attitude toward the Reich appears when it is recalled that both Socialists and Radicals, who constitute the Cabinet's majority, have in the past been as antagonistic to Hitlerian Germany as the Communists themselves.

Yet Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos—speaking after a number of nationalistic deputies had painted a lurid picture of a heavily rearmed Germany just about to strike—repeated the Government's refusal to dramatize a German peril. "There is nothing equivocal about our attitude toward Germany," M. Delbos said, adding: "We shall endeavor to reach an agreement in conformity with right and justice."

Reich's Answer Awaited

Alluding to the Government's declaration of policy, which states that Germany's reply to the British questionnaire "will be examined by France with a sincere desire to find a basis for agreement," M. Delbos expressed the hope that Berlin's answer would open the way to a return of the Reich into the European collective security system.

The Popular Front Government's apparently genuine allegiance to this system of collective security under a reinforced League is the second significant conclusion drawn in diplomatic circles here from the debate.

"Indivisible Peace"

There is a powerful current of opinion in France which favors abandonment of all efforts to rebuild collective security and for withdrawal behind France's own fortified frontiers, leaving the Little Entente nations to work out their own security. Premier Léon Blum and the Popular Front Cabinet have resolutely rejected this scheme and proclaimed more loudly than ever their doctrine of an "indivisible peace."

For the moment these questions of international policy, however, are

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Barkley Assails Old Republican Control As Failing to Adjust Itself to New World Era; Green Proposes Two-Thirds Court Rule

Resolutions Committee Begins Work on Democratic Platform

Women to Battle For Merit System

Hearings of Varied Groups Pave Way for Actual Program Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 24—A declaration in favor of a constitutional amendment requiring a two-thirds majority by the Supreme Court to invalidate an Act of Congress was advocated by William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, before the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic convention.

As the Resolutions Committee met in open session before a crowd of about 1000, certain matters appeared already decided.

The social and economic policies of the New Deal are indorsed in every draft platform plank yet prepared. There is no question that the Hull reciprocal tariff policy, attacked by the Republicans, will be wholeheartedly backed, and the prospect is that the latter will take a less intransigent stand against the World Court and foreign imports.

Wagner Is Named Chairman

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York was quickly named chairman of the committee.

In conjunction with party leaders and the White House he has brought a draft platform to the convention of about 2000 words, or about the length of the 1932 platform. The trend to a succinct "streamlined" platform is a recent one, and is indicated also in the Republican opus issued at Cleveland. The Republican platform must be 7000 or 8000 words, but is only half the length of the party platform in 1932.

Planks on peace, minimum wage, tariffs, social control, child labor, teachers' oaths and dozens of other widely divergent matters were included in a busy morning of public hearings, in which scores of widely different agencies presented their case before the Democrats.

Green Explains Stand

"The decisions of the Supreme Court declaring laws invalid by a mere majority vote has created a most unfavorable impression and aroused widespread dissatisfaction, particularly among the workers," Mr. Green said. He strongly backed also planks favoring the Wagner housing bill, the child labor amendment, a census of unemployment, and shorter work hours.

Mr. Green also urged withdrawal of recognition of the Soviet Government on the ground that it had engaged in subversive activities in the United States.

A powerful attack on the spoils system was delivered by Mrs. Larue Brown of Boston, presenting the merit system plank of the League of Women Voters, which has attracted nation-wide attention in a campaign extended into every state. More than 250,000 signed cards are now in the League's file, she declared, urging abolition of the spoils system.

Calls It Greatest Menace

"The greatest menace to Democracy today," declared Mrs. Brown, "is the spoils system." States might be lost to the Democratic Party this

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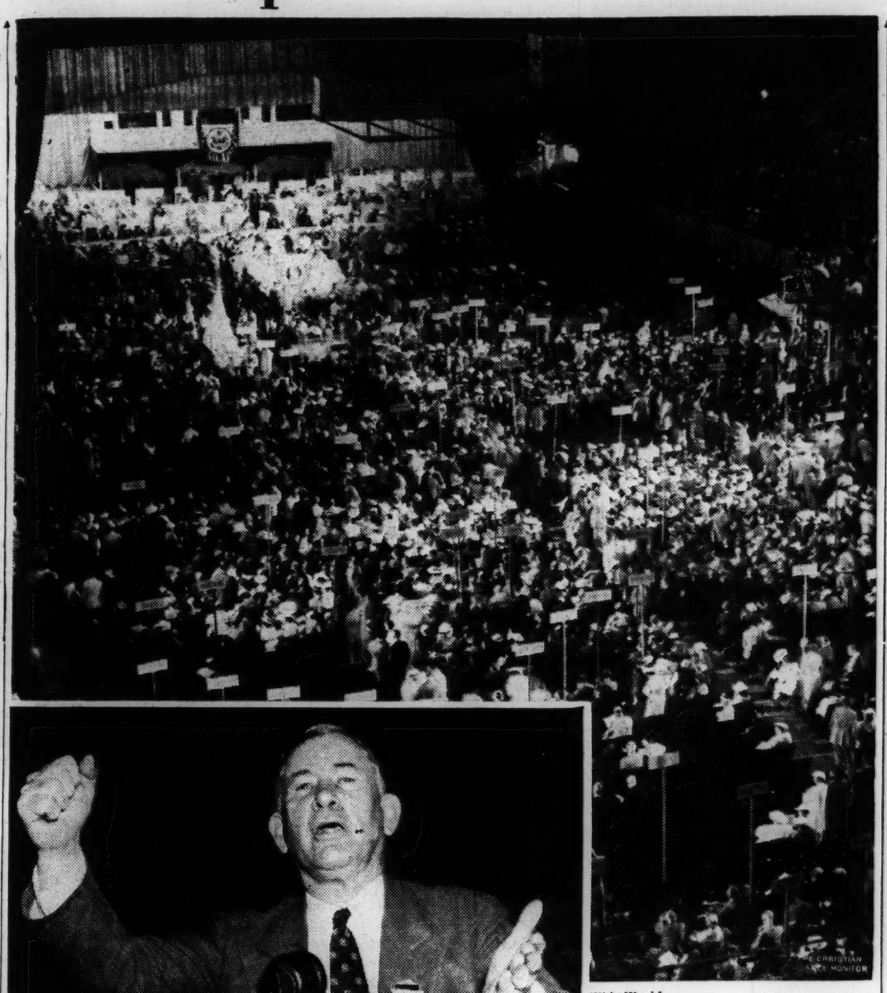

Wide World

Where History Is Being Made

General View of Delegates and Visitors at Democratic National Convention in the Philadelphia Municipal Auditorium

International

Senator Alben W. Barkley

Of Kentucky, Temporary Chairman and Keynoter of the Democratic National Convention

Farley Draws New GOP Fire For Spoils and Fund Raising; Cabinet Resignation Hinted

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 24 — Coupled with new criticisms over methods by which Democratic headquarters hope to raise a $2,000,000 campaign war chest are renewed and widespread reports that James A. Farley, Postmaster General, will shortly quit the Roosevelt Cabinet and concentrate solely on the political side of the President's re-election drive.

Mr. Farley has himself become something of a campaign issue. His activities in dispensing patronage are invariably mentioned in connection with the proposed Landon civil service reform program. New and bitter criticism has broken out over the Democratic drive for campaign funds.

Following charges that $1 "Roosevelt nominator" tickets to party rallies over the country next Saturday night were being forced on post office employees in defiance of civil service regulations a sudden new attack by Republicans is now directed at the big advertisements of prominent contracting firms, appearing in the 400 page Democratic national convention book. It is charged that undue pressure was directed against these firms to force them to advertise, under threat of retaliation, and possible loss of future government contracts.

No Condemnation

The whole question of Mr. Farley's relationship to the New Deal, and of the method of financing a national election campaign, is involved in the matter. If and when Mr. Farley drops out of the cabinet it will mean no Roosevelt condemnation of his acts; on the contrary, it will represent one more evidence of Mr. Farley's well-known devotion to his superior, which has made him the whipping boy on a number of occasions for matters in which he actually had no part.

Mr. Farley will continue as chairman of the national committee in any case, but that will separate the attacks upon him on the political score from his connection with the distribution of patronage in the official family.

The Postmaster General has been the traditional dispenser of spoils in American politics; it was true of Republicans like Frank Hitchcock, Will Hayes, Walter F. Brown and others. It is not often that the position has been so directly linked with politics as to make the same man also chairman of the party's national committee, but it happens occasionally, and both Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Hayes held the two jobs simultaneously. Mr. Farley now goes this better and holds three major jobs, the third position being chairman of the New York State Democratic organization.

Democratic fund raising this year has been beset with undoubted difficulties. Normally American parties are financed by wealthy individuals or corporations, the first of whom frequently receive ambassadorships after election while the latter receive, or hope to get, federal benefits, frequently in tariff matters. With 90 per cent of big business bitterly opposed to the New Deal, Democrats saw little hope of contributions from this source this year, whether prompted by altruistic or selfish motives. New and ingenious methods of raising money have therefore been resorted to, some of which are now subject to rising criticism.

A $2,000,000 goal has been set. Of this it is believed $1,000,000 will be raised by sale of individual $1

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Mrs. Roosevelt Thrust Into Role Of Party Mentor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 24—The name of Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, was thrust into the political campaign today by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Mrs. Roosevelt had hoped to avoid participation in this year's campaign. She had announced her determination to this effect. In keeping with this reticence the President's wife had planned to remain in Washington until Saturday when her husband is scheduled to come here to make his acceptance speech.

Factor in Campaign

But a dramatic tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt made by Miss Perkins today may make Mrs. Roosevelt's name a definite factor in the Presidential campaign. Speaking at a breakfast meeting of Democratic women, Miss Perkins declared.

"Many women in this country when they vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt in the fall will have a choke in their throats because they will be thinking of Eleanor Roosevelt."

Miss Perkins, who previously had delivered a set speech on the benefits the working woman had derived

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

Declares 12 Long Years Under G. O. P. Ended in Great Disaster

Says Commerce Has Razed State Lines

Liberalism in Government He Finds Necessary to Changed Conditions

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 24—The keynote of the Democratic campaign, as sounded last night by Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, will be one of sharp attack upon the "12 long years" of Republican control that ended in the depths of 1932, plus rallying of the diverse groups aided by the New Deal, plus a bold challenge to the Supreme Court to reinterpret the interstate commerce clause in the Constitution.

The keynoter, who scaled the pinnacles of old school campaign oratory, was seeking to evoke all the bitterness formerly existent against the "Old Deal," and to mobilize all the beneficiaries of the New Deal. Incidental to the process, he challenged the Republicans to advocate repeal of much of the Roosevelt legislation. In stinging words, he defended "human rights," crying:

Hit at Court Rulings

"Over against the hosannahs of Hoover for the tortured interpretation of the Constitution, I place the tortured souls and bodies of men who work and pray, of women whose God-given right is not fulfilled in a sweatshop, and of children whom we have sought to restore to the schoolroom and the playground. One day all these will thank God for Franklin Roosevelt."

His salient constructive paragraph was:

"What we need is a new definition and a new interpretation of interstate commerce. Every article that is grown or mined or fabricated in one state and destined for another by whatever means of transportation is an object of interstate commerce. It is in competition with every other similar article originating in or destined for other states. Commerce, like water, seeks its own level. Like the wind, it goeth where it listeth; and you can no more divide this nation into 48 airtight and watertight economic compartments than you can parcel off the heavens to control the winds or the rains."

Captured Audience

Senator Barkley strode to his rostrum at a quarter after 10 last night with a speech in his hands of some 12,000 words, already distributed to the press. Realizing it was too long—for he was facing a mardi gras audience, part of it in fancy dress and all in uproarious mood—he made cuts totaling nearly a third of the whole, and effected changes for oratorical purposes in almost every line.

He captured and held the attention of what at the outset had been an impossible audience. Using all the devices of the campaign orator, his tremendous voice rang almost too loudly through the amplifiers. It was assumed that the speech might not have gone well over the radio, where crisp and conversational tones are generally more successful.

But to the visible audience it was magnificent; more effective and stirring to a crowd of human beings than anything said at Cleveland week before last, though it did not arouse the demonstration that greeted Herbert Hoover.

Certainly the speech excelled the efforts of Senator Frederick Steiwer, the Republican keynoter, whose address was generally disappointing and little heard in the hall at Cleveland.

In content, however, the lengthy speech boiled down to these essentials:

The Essential Points

1. That liberalism in government is necessary to new conditions. "Only government is a laggard" in a moving, changing world.

2. That "special privilege," controlled government in the "12 long years" before 1932, until farms, banks, investors, laboring men and women, had lost hope.

3. That in distress, in 1933, the present detractors of the Roosevelt Administration journeyed to Washington "with a tin cup, a pair of blue glasses and a dog" and obtained $2,250,000,000 from the Treasury.

4. That under the New Deal banks were saved and insured, farmers were assisted, home owners rescued, workers' conditions improved, employment furnished.

5. That the unbalanced budget—soon to be righted—was unbalanced in order to give relief or work to millions, that much of the money will be repaid "until we find that the net increase will not be as much as under Hoover."

6. That the taxes are more evenly distributed among those able to pay.

7. That ways must be found under the Constitution to effect

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Democrats Go Decibelious

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 23—This is a Democratic convention; therefore the yells are a little bit louder and high-pitched, and they stay up later in the hotel lobbies and streets.

But it is interesting that Columbia Broadcasting System's demonstrometer is proving by means of actual measurement that the Democrats yell louder. Right at the start yesterday, at the first mention of the name of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the little light in the big, thermometerlike recorder, shot to a peak of 78 decibels, and averaged approximately 45 decibels for 31 minutes and 25 seconds thereafter.

The peak during the Hoover demonstration at Cleveland was 75 decibels, but the noise lasted 36 minutes and 15 seconds.

And the week is only beginning. Columbia engineers, in a proud handout issued to the press, announce that they expect to have to build an extension at the top of their demonstrometer tube so that the visual indication of acoustical decibels can climb above the 100 mark which originally was thought to be far above anything that could be hit at either convention.

Contrary to what you might think, the familiar rebel yells are not rich in decibels. When John Nance Garner's name was mentioned, and the vast Texas delegation went off into a demonstration featured by the ear-piercing "yippees" and "ya-hoos" the little light climbed only to 32 decibels.

While the decibels ring merrily out, the other appurtenances of juggernaut here are still in good control. It will be recalled that at Cleveland juggernaut got out of hand—in fact, turned into Frankenstein—and seriously bothered the Steiwer and Hoover speeches.

That hasn't happened here—yet. The amplification has been 100 per cent better than at Cleveland, partly because it is an entirely new system, while that at the Republican convention was rebuilt. The only trouble here has been with the band and the organ. There just is no controlling either. They burst out when least expected. Vigorous hand waves from Chairman Farley seldom have an effect.

There have been some tactless applications of music. For instance, when the decibels went up to 78, the band was actually playing the "Al" Smith theme song, "Sidewalks of New York," and the Hoover song, "California, Here I Come," is constantly lilting its way across the middle distances here.

Frederick Jagel, the handsome Metropolitan Opera tenor who opened proceedings with the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the band had slight difficulties. The band was a good city block away, of course, and sound travels slower than light, so the singer had to exercise clever adjustment to keep along with the music. Everybody followed his efforts sympathetically.

Speech has been ideally magnified, however, except for the unfortunate newspapermen who sit right under one enormous battery of loudspeakers. It isn't a speech to which they listen, but a thunderstorm.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, June 24

Suffrage—Philippine Plebiscite Urged

Manila, P. I. — Speedy passage of a bill providing for a nation-wide plebiscite on woman suffrage is urged by President Quezon in a special message to the Philippine Assembly, says an Associated Press dispatch.

The Commonwealth Constitution provides for a plebiscite on the question, providing at least 300,000 women favor the right to vote.

Woman suffrage has long been an issue in the Islands. First granted the right to vote by the Women's Suffrage Bill, passed by the Philippine Legislature late in 1933 and effective Jan. 1, 1935, the insular legislature voted June 22, 1935, to exclude women from the polls in the election for officers of the new Commonwealth.

The original suffrage bill was urged by Governor General Murphy, and signed by him. By this act, Philippine women were the first in the Far East to achieve the right to vote.

Philippine women voted under this law in the May 14, 1935, plebiscite on acceptance of the Commonwealth Constitution. But in registering to vote for the new Constitution, which states that 300,000 women must favor suffrage, the suffragists failed by almost 100,000. Thus, to regain their vote, a new plebiscite must be held.

Haile Selassie—Swiss Do Not Want Him Yet

Haile Selassie is asked to stay out of Switzerland—except to "defend his case" before the League of Nations.

The Swiss Federal Council asks the self-exiled monarch to "refrain" from living in his villa at Vevey, says the Associated Press, as long as "the Italo-Ethiopian conflict is unsettled."

As the reason for this request, the Council states it is unable to offer hospitality as long as Ethiopia considers itself at war with one of Switzerland's neighbors.

The Emperor has indicated that he will come to Geneva this week end to present his case for the maintenance of sanctions before the League of Nations. The League Council meets Friday, the Assembly Tuesday—both to discuss the war question.

5-Seas Port—Moscow Blasts Canal Course

Soviet planners move one step closer to making inland Moscow a port for five seas, the Associated Press reports. A network of canals joins Russia's rivers, to open needed transportation routes.

Twenty-eight dynamite blasts, 80 miles north of Russia's capital, loose barriers which once held the waters of the Volga in check, and divert the flow into the preliminary links of the Moscow-Volga Canal.

The 80-mile-long canal is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1937, when the Soviets plan a celebration in which ships will sail from the Caspian, Baltic and White Seas through the canal to Moscow.

When the whole inland route is completed, engineers say it should be possible for a ship to travel from the Black or Caspian Seas through Moscow to the Arctic Ocean.

Cruisers—Trouble in Asia and Europe

France and China have "cruiser trouble."

Two unfinished French cruisers at St. Nazaire are the scene of an attempt by more than 100 men "who came from Paris" to halt their construction, states the Associated Press.

The Parisians faced the task of influencing 8000 employees, who have

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Royalist Forecasts Austrian Monarchy Without Plebiscite

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, June 24—Baron Friedrich von Wiesner, leader of the Royalists here and Archduke Otto's chief spokesman, has just informed foreign correspondents that he expects Otto to return as soon as the international situation permits. The majority of people in Austria favor immediate restoration of the Hapsburgs, he declared.

However there will be no plebiscite. The head of the Hapsburg family is Austria's legitimate ruler, Baron von Wiesner stated, and doesn't need to ask the nation for its votes. "He has not been legally deposed and is still Kaiser. He will be the people's Kaiser and a democratic ruler. The Hapsburgs are the only guarantee for stability in Austria."

Political circles in Yuyoslavia are much disturbed. It is declared that if Otto returns, both the Yugoslav and German armies, according to a prearranged agreement, will immediately invade Austria.

Roumanian and Czech diplomatic circles state that if Otto returns, the Little Entente will recall its ministers from Vienna and impose an economic blockade, stopping all traffic, even international trains from passing through Austria. They say Germany would co-operate with them.

In Little Entente circles it is generally believed that Archduke Otto will attempt restoration this month. Austrian Government circles here emphatically deny any such plan. They say Otto has the right to return, that the people want him, and that he would stabilize Austria, but that the moment isn't yet propitious.

Social Replanning Advised At Southern States' Sessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 24—Regional co-operation of the southeastern states for mutual development of resources, industry and culture is the aim of a conference in session at the Chapel Hill unit of the Greater University of North Carolina. Representatives of 15 southern and border states are present, with guests from other regions.

The Institute of Southern Regional Development, as it is called, will formulate a program for presentation to the various state legislatures, governors, labor leaders and college officials.

The institute is being conducted after the manner of a regional advisory planning board, with round-table discussions. Dr. Howard W. Odum, director of the university's institute for research and social service and of the School of Public Administration, is in general charge.

Equipment for South

Discussing the institute's principal objectives, Dr. Odum said the South "excels in an abundance of natural resources and a superabundance of human resources, while it lags in technological equipment, artificial wealth, such as money, and institutional and cultural wealth." He asked if it was possible for universities to get together with one another and with non-university people, and if it was possible for them to make usable the information assembled through southern regional study.

One of the purposes of the institute has been to promote more effective programs of research and extension work in the southern agricultural colleges and a greater degree of co-operation between land-grant colleges and the universities. This phase of the program was introduced by Prof. A. C. Mann of Cornell Univeristy.

Libraries

Among the visiting speakers was Dr. Louis R. Wilson, formerly of the University of North Carolina, now director of the Graduate School of Library Science of the University of Chicago and retiring president of the American Library Association. He spoke on the libraries of the Southeast, with special emphasis on how they can be utilized to further the objectives of the regional conference. He pointed out the results of a program adopted 10 years ago by the Southeastern Library Conference. Since the adoption of that program, he reminded his hearers, several library schools have been developed in the Southeast; standards of library service have been established, along with demonstrations in 12 states of county library service; state conferences have revealed points at which other programs coincide with library activities, and a field agent, with headquarters in Atlanta, has served as co-ordinator.

Dr. Wilson pointed out that of the 33,000,000 people in the Southeast, 22,000,000, or two thirds, still have no public library facilities. "If the South is to make effective the proposed program, we need the co-operation and co-ordination of groups engaged in social and public welfare work, home economics, farm demonstrations, social security activities and similar undertakings."

Dr. B. O. Williams, professor of rural sociology at Clemson College, S. C., declared in one of his lectures that "the human approach is far more important than mechanical facilities."

Rural Sociology

Dr. S. H. Hobbs Jr. of the University of North Carolina, sounded a plea for greater government support of rural sociology. He has just completed for the Government a survey of state colleges of agriculture. "The support given rural sociology by the Government is practically nil when compared with that given agricultural economics," he remarked.

Revised Methods of Land Use

Dr. T. J. Woofter Jr. of the North Carolina University, on leave as a co-ordinator of rural research for the WPA, was another speaker. He expressed the opinion that "some of the handicaps which the rural South must face on any basis of planning include an expanding population, limitation of past opportunities for employment in cities, much unused land and much land which, through a ruinous system of culture, is eroding and becoming unusable; backward techniques of utilization of natural resources and lack of cultural institutions for the conservation of human resources; necessity for radical reorganization of the system of land use—a shift from the production of the overproduced money crops to crops of which there is a deficiency in the South—such as livestock, foodstuffs and agricultural materials necessary to balanced diet."

California Hails State Pension Plan As Liberal Model

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"California's old-age assistance program, in its entirety, is one of the most liberal in the country," declared Rex Thomson, Los Angeles County superintendent of charities, after reading a "Digest of Old Age Assistance Laws of the Several States and Territories, as of Feb. 1, 1936," prepared by the Works Progress Administration in Washington.

California allows all qualified applicants to receive a gross monthly income of $35 a month, including earnings or contributions other than those from the State and Federal Government. The digest showed that only five states besides California are legally empowered to give allowances up to $35 a month.

Of the 39 states having special legislation for their needy aged, 24 have a maximum of $30 a month; five have a maximum of $25; one a maximum of $21; two a maximum of $15; and one a maximum of $12.50.

Liens on the property of applicants are required by 32 states, including California, and 28 states, including California, disallow aid to those who have relatives legally responsible and able to provide.

Three other common causes for denial of applications, the local superintendent pointed out, are not to be found in the security act of this State.

In 15 states aged aid cannot be extended to anyone who has been a "tramp or beggar" for one year or more prior to the application.

Twelve states disqualify persons who have deserted wife or husband. In some of these states, however, desertion for less than six months is disregarded.

In 11 states aged assistance cannot be extended to applicants who have been imprisoned following conviction on a felony charge.

Bill Just Passed Provides Federal Aid in Dry States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—The Roosevelt Administration during the closing days of Congress made a belated gesture toward fulfillment of its three-year-old pledge to protect dry states against illegal liquor imports after repeal of prohibition, it was discovered here today.

The measure, which authorizes federal assistance to dry states which evidence a desire for such protection by appropriate state law, was slipped through unnoticed at the end of the session. It was one of many passed by number. It had been left to gather dust in a committee pigeon-hole so long ago that its existence had almost been forgotten.

States Must Do Part

The bill carries the title "Liquor Enforcement Act of 1935." The prohibition repeal amendment placed on the Federal Government the specific duty of protecting dry states against liquor invasion in interstate commerce. President Roosevelt also personally pledged such protection to the dry states. The new measure is, however, the first effort to discharge that obligation.

It repeals the Reed amendment which in effect imposed federal prohibition on the states. In its place it provides for federal aid in controlling the liquor traffic "to the extent that the State may decree." Under its provisions no effort will be made by the Federal Government to prevent liquor flowing into dry states unless those states themselves enact laws prohibiting the import of liquor.

State Regulation

In other words, the bill provides for federal enforcement of state prohibitory laws, rather than setting up federal laws for federal enforcement. The resultant situation will, therefore, be much what it was before passage of the Reed amendment, with the exception that the Federal Government will seek to make state regulation more effective.

It retains the Wilson and Webb-Kenyon acts under which the states have jurisdiction over liquor shipments in interstate commerce from the moment they reach the state line. But there will apparently be no federal assistance unless a state has either a permit system or absolute prohibition against liquor imports to its territory.

Despite the strong language of Section 2 of the Repeal Amendment, which says, "The transportation or importation into any state, territory, or possession for delivery or use therein of intoxcating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited," drafters of the act wrote it on the assumption that assistance of states which have neither permits nor embargoes would be unworkable.

Co-operation Stressed

The report which accompanied the bill held that in the absence of such a state control system "it would be exceedingly difficult to make effective administration of a federal protective system."

"The establishment of federal machinery as elaborate as that of the prohibition days would be required in the absence of state co-operation taking the form of one or the other of the control methods devised," the report went on. "The control method of prohibiting all transportation of liquor into a state would be a simple solution. While no state at present has such an embargo in operation, 'dry' states in the future may adopt this system as a method of checking illegal shipments past their borders. The control method of the permit or license system represents a simple combination of federal and state effort, and the burden will rest with the state."

Weather Bureau Chiefs Laud Miami Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., June 23—This section now has the best weather bureau setup for hurricane service that "could possibly be obtained" in the opinion of Edgar B. Calvert, chief of forest division of Washington, D. C., who recently spent several days in Miami and Cuba perfecting details of the storm-warning service.

Arrangements have been made to receive storm reports on a teletype system which will go into operation, June 15, and continue as a 24-hour service until Nov. 15, official closing date of the "hurricane season." Four observations daily will be taken at the Miami bureau, which will also receive reports from points throughout the West Indies, Central America, Gulf of Mexico, northern South America, and islands off the southeast coast of the United States.

At every available point along the Florida Keys communication stations have been established where barometer readings, wind direction and other storm data can be obtained.

Liquor Issue Stressed In North Carolina Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The liquor issue has been thrust into the campaign preceding the North Carolina Democratic gubernatorial runoff primary, to be held July 4.

Dr. Ralph McDonald, who ran second in the first primary to Clyde R. Hoey of Shelby, has declared for local option among the counties.

He advocates the retention of proceeds from liquor sales by the counties in which the sales are made, as is the case at present in the score of eastern units that have gone into the liquor business.

Mr. Hoey believes there should be a statewide referendum on the subject and that if liquor is sold in North Carolina, it should be brought under state control. He has the backing of the present state administration at Raleigh.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

continued to work during the recent strikes, to quit, now that the strike-front is generally quiet again.

Japan, incensed and "insulted" by attempts on the part of Chinese customs cruisers to halt alleged Japanese smuggling in North China, threatens "firm, appropriate action," says the Tientsin correspondent of the Associated Press.

The Japanese warning follows an incident off Tangku, Monday, when a Chinese customs cruiser was reported to have fired on a Japanese vessel, said to be engaged in the smuggle trade.

Paid Vacations—ILO Passes Measure

Annual vacations with pay for all industrial and commercial employees are stipulated in a convention adopted by the International Labor Conference, reports the Associated Press. The measure now goes to the 47 governments represented at the Geneva conference for ratification.

The United States has been a member of the International Labor Organization since 1934.

Friendly Moves—'Trial Balloons' Over Europe

French foreign policy under the new Blum Socialist Government is clarified in a personally delivered speech to the Senate by Premier Blum, in which he sets forth eight points, the tenor of which reiterates France's professions of fidelity to "collective security."

The League should not be reformed, he said, but the members' obligations better defined.

Specific points included three regional mutual assistance pacts to safeguard Europe against war; one pact for western Europe, the other two for Danubian and Mediterranean nations. He based the formation of these pacts on decisions of the League Council, and maintained they should be "open to all," not alliances of prewar type.

The British Government, upheld, 384-170, in a vote of censure taken in the House of Commons over the "lift-sanctions" policy, further expressed its desire for moves toward security agreements between itself, France and Germany in a speech by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin.

Mussolini Makes a Gesture

The Duce countermands an order requiring all municipalities to place marble plaques on city halls commemorating Italy's fight against sanctions. This is regarded as a gesture to the nations lifting sanctions.

At Montreux diplomats give unanimous public approval to Turkey's procedure for a new Dardanelles regime and meet in committee to iron out minor differences. Acquiescence to refortification of the Dardanelles is seen by observers to be an opening wedge in the heretofore "touchy" issue of revision of postwar treaties.

Flights—Zeppelin Departs; Chamberlin Scouts

Due at Lakehurst again July 2 the zeppelin Hinderburg left on the return of its third north Atlantic round trip and on its eighth transatlantic crossing in the last six weeks.

Skipper Dr. Hugo Eckener hoped to take his 57 passengers and crew of 54 across in less than 50 hours.

Substratosphere flight

Portland, Maine — Col. Clarence Chamberlain, transatlantic flier, studies Maine airports in search of a fuel base for his proposed substratosphere flight to Paris next month, says the Associated Press.

A New York group is stated to be ready to back the flight if Chamberlain can prove its feasibility. The Aroostook Airport appeared to be the flier's choice for his take-off.

Crime—Lays $120 Per Capita Tax

"Crime doesn't pay" — but the taxpayer does.

The United States "crime tax" adds up to $15,000,000,000 and costs each person in this country approximately $120 a year, says V. W. Peterson, Chief of the United States Justice Department's Bureau of Investigation in Milwaukee, Wis.

G-Man Peterson reports, according to the Associated Press, that one in every 84 citizens was the victim of some crime. And in an effort to show among which groups crime generally originates he states that one fifth of the "tax collectors" were criminals below 21 years of age. This finding bears out a similar Department of Justice report earlier in the year.

Names—Shine in Politics and Aviation

"Governors' day" in the news:

Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, Democratic denunciator of the New Deal, is removed from the Democratic National Committee, says the Associated Press. He is replaced by Clark Howell Sr., publisher of the Atlanta Constitution.

Twenty Governors heard the Liberty Bell tapped by Governor Earle of Pennsylvania.

Gov. George C. Perry of Virginia succeeded Senator Carter Glass as his State's representative on the Democratic National Platform Committee, according to the Associated Press. Senator Glass declined the position, due to the strenuous work he had just completed in Congress.

Others in the news are:

Alan Kerr Whiteleather, six months' old son of a Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press, crossed on the von Hindenburg.

Maryse Hiltz, French aviator, who claims the women's altitude record after a flight which she said reached 45,275 feet. An Italian holds the record at present, with an height of 39,511 feet, states the Associated Press.

Sir Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, is appointed to the post of Minister to the United States according to an Associated Press dispatch.

Floral Conservation In South Africa Now Sought in Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Preservation of South African flowers, particularly the rare flowers of the Cape, is the main object of a bill which has been intrduced in Parliament here by the Minister of Agriculture.

The Cape Provincial Administration has complained of the grave danger of extinction to many of the rarer flowers, particularly since the discovery that there is a profitable market for them overseas; and in an effort to stop wholesale denudation the Government has decided to include indigenous plants or parts of such plants in the definition of "agricultural produce."

The amending bill will also enable the Government to regulate the now important overseas trade in chincherinchees, striking white South African flowers. This has grown to astonishing proportions, but some alarm has been felt by a report from the Trade Commissioner that, although several exporters of these popular flowers take great care to maintain the standard on the European market, others have made no effort to do so, and at times put on the market "spikes" that are no credit to South Africa.

It will now be possible for the Government to supervise the export of chincherinchees and ensure that only flowers of a creditable standard are sent.

United Church of Canada Urges Religion in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—That religious education be included in the curricula of public and secondary schools throughout Ontario was the recommendation made by the Hamilton conference of the United Church, while an amendment providing that other Protestant denominations be asked to act jointly in this matter was also passed.

Another recommendation moved to call the attention of the Government to the fact that Ontario is far behind other provinces in support of the Lord's Day Act, charging that Queen's Park is "closing its eyes" to violations of this act.

Another clause expressed disapproval of sweepstakes, and commended the Government and other authorities for action in respect to slot machines and other gambling devices.

Lycée of Tournon Recalls 400 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOURNON, France—With picturesque ceremonies evoking 400 years of scholastic history, the Lycée of Tournon celebrated its fourth centenary on June 1.

Still occupying the original buildings in which it was founded 400 years ago, the Lycée of Tournon is France's oldest Lycée with the exception of the Lycée St. Louis in Paris. Corresponding roughly to an American high school, plus the first two years of college, the Lycée is the backbone of the French educational system.

The Lycée of Tournon was founded by Cardinal Francçois de Tournon, famous in history as chairman of the conversations, held at Poissy, between Roman Catholics and Protestants in an attempt to reach a compromise. This famous "colloquy" was a failure; but the Lycée which the Cardinal founded is a decided success. During 400 years, it has turned out many of France's eminent statesmen, natural scientists, artists, and educators. The French Mint is to strike a special medal in honor of the anniversary.

Newark (N. J.) Bond Offering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New issues of the City of Newark, N. J., 3¼ per cent bonds aggregating $999,000 are being offered to the public by a banking group headed by Phelps, Fenn & Co. and including F. S. Moseley & Co., Kean, Taylow & Co., J. S. Rippel & Co. and Hemphill, Nowves & Co. The bonds are dated June 1, 1936, and mature June 1, 1937, to 1976, inclusive.

Tests at Harvard Link Traffic Safety To Skillful Driving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—More skillful driving, rather than slower or less reckless driving, is the key to traffic safety, Dr. Harry R. DeSilva of the Bureau of Street Traffic Research at Harvard University, told an audience at the New York Museum of Science and Industry last night.

"Mr. John Citizen needs to be convinced that it is smart to drive skillfully," Dr. DeSilva said. "He needs to be shown in what way and to what degree he lacks skill and, finally, to receive personal advice on how to improve his skill and judgment."

Fifteen thousand tests have been made by Harvard University in studying individual problems of driving, Dr. DeSilva said. Part of the testing program now is on at the museum here in co-operation with the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company.

"We have observed drivers who grasp the stering wheel so tightly that they are unable to manipulate it properly," Dr. DeSilva continued. "Some persons forget which way to turn the wheel in an emergency. We have observed that the difference between the good driver and the poor driver is of the order of two to one—that is to say, the good driver is twice as quick, or has half the difficulty in steering as the poor driver."

Vigilance Groups Called For to Part Politics and Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and leader of the Government's successful campaign against kidnaping, today called for formation of law and order committees in every community in the United States to throw out crooked politicians and "politically controlled pardon and parole boards."

Speaking before the Kiwanis international convention assembled here, he demanded that civic organizations protect honest citizens against the "mud-slinging and character-smearing tactics of the average crooked politician." He called on the "better citizens" to enter politics.

Mr. Hoover's speech was believed to mark the opening of a drive by his so-called G-Men to clean out the political influence which has so notoriously protected and aided gangsterism during the past decade, and which was a major obstacle to the Government throughout the anti-kidnaping campaign. Mr. Hoover promised that as soon as he had put the big-time kidnapers out of the way he was going after the politicians behind whose skirts they had for so long been hiding.

New York Presents Minimum Pay Brief To Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—Reopening of the New York State Minimum Wage Law case is asked of the United States Supreme Court in a brief by John J. Bennett Jr., State Attorney General, and Henry Epstein, Solocitor General, before the high court in Washington today. This law was held unconstitutional by a five-to-four decision by the court three weeks ago, and in their petition, which was presented yesterday, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Epstein hold that the high court majority "misread the purport" of the State's original petition. They disagreed with the court that the sole issue was whether the New York State Minimum Wage Law could be distinguished from that of the District of Columbia, which came before the court in the Adkins case 13 years ago.

"It is most respectfully submitted that the court misconstrued the basis of the petition and thereby omitted properly to appraise the scope of the review sought," the brief says. "In any event, the doubts created as to the present force of the Adkins case should now be set at rest. To that end this petition is directed."

The Supreme Court is now in recess and the State's brief must await its reconvening in October.

Scandinavian Trade Sought by British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—To seek means of increasing Britain's Scandinavian trade, the Advertising Association of Great Britain is to visit Scandinavia during July.

The association has received a message from King Edward, through his private secretary, that he was interested in hearing of the proposed visit, and that he felt assured that the friendliest of welcomes would be given to the members of the association in Scandinavia, where they would find much of interest to study.

The delegation will meet the leading business men of each country with the object of studying the problems of marketing and advertising British goods.

Chinese Professor Accepts Michigan Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 24—The National Central University of Nanking, China, recently notified Dr. Y. Z. Chang, exchange professor of English at the University of North Carolina that he may accept an invitation from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan, to fill the place of exchange professor of English there this coming term.

Dr. and Mrs. Chang left June 22 for New York where they will spend some time before going to Michigan. Dr. Chang is professor of English at the National Central University, an editorial writer and author. He received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins University, where he taught for two years.

French Reject Alarmist View Toward Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

receiving only secondary attention in France. Interest is centered in economic and financial issues which superficially at least seem to have taken a turn for the better.

The Bank of France has been able to reduce its discount rates and the franc has risen both in terms of the dollar and the pound. Stiff penalties, just announced for speculation against the franc, are believed to be partly responsible for the improvement.

Strike Situation Eased

The strike situation continues to improve in France generally, except in certain provincial cities and ports, particularly Marseilles. Minor disturbances continue in Paris over dissolution of the so-called Fascist Leagues.

Col. François de la Rocque, leader of the Fiery Cross, has announced that he will found within a few days a new "French Socialist Party," and he threatens the Government with serious consequences if an attempt is made to dissolve this party which, he says, is to be modeled exactly on the statutes of the present Socialist Party.

Blum's Friendly Tone Welcomed by Germany; Peace Steps Questioned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 24—Satisfaction is expressed in authoritative quarters here that the Blum-Delbos statement which was read in the French Parliament concerning relations with Germany has replaced the usual cold diplomatic formalism by a remarkably warm tone. This arouses the hope here that the time is now definitely passed when Germany will be treated as an inferior.

It is declared, however, that Premier Blum made several mistakes. For example, the reasons given by Germany for restoring her sovereignty were not, it is asserted, founded on an error. It is claimed the step was necessary because the no of Louis Barthou buried every prospect of a disarmament agreement under a blanket of noes.

The Locarno Pact

In the second place it is declared that Reichsführer Hitler left no doubt that the Locarno pact remained valid as long as other signatories respected it. And it is complained that Premier Blum suppressed the German claim that the old Locarno was deprived of its whole groundwork by conclusion of the Paris-Moscow pact.

Nevertheless official Germany is undoubtedly pleased with the incipient change in the attitude of official France and sees in Premier Blum's statement a tangible contribution to the efforts to bring about discussion among European powers.

Not Satisfied With Methods

Germany is not, however, satisfied as yet with the methods to insure European peace proposed by the French Government, but it is believed a common path can be found, although many difficulties must be surmounted before real rapprochement is effected.

It is also noted here that the Paris statement manifested an endeavor to appease France's various small allies who have been disquieted by recent foreign political developments and to assure them that the Popular Front Government feels strong enough to fulfill all its alliance obligations.

British Retailers Decry Competition Of Staff Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Amateur shopkeepers have invaded British banks, insurance offices, municipal and other public departments, warehouses and factories and have been diverting sufficient money out of usual trading channels to arouse a national protest from retail distributors.

Seventeen influential trade organizations have signed a memorandum indicting "unfair and irregular" trading. Signatories include the National Chamber of Trade and organizations representing goldsmiths, outfitters, credit traders, grocers and provision dealers, news agents, booksellers, stationers, chemists, confectioners, electrical contractors, cycle dealers, traders in proprietary articles, photographic dealers, ironmongers, and music and radio distributors.

"Trading" in the various lines of goods, it is pointed out, is carried on by means of what is generally known as a Staff Buying or Thrift Club, while commodities are sold in welfare canteens which were originally established for the sole purpose of supplying meals and refreshments to employees.

Britain's reputation as a nation of shopkeepers is growing apace—in workshops and offices.

Dr. Zimmermann Named On International Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Dr. Erich W. Zimmermann, Kenan professor of economics in the University of North Carolina, is one of six professors in the United States chosen to represent American universities on the American Co-ordinating Committee for International Studies. The committee will report on activities in this country in the field of international relations.

CCC Forest Work Giving the Birds Housing Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDMORE, Okla.—Birds are facing housing problems this spring. And it's all because this is 1936, and there is such a thing as the New Deal, and ambitious CCC projects, and such. And when totaled on the birds' score sheet, it points to one thing, that even the birds have to adjust themselves to changing times in a complex world.

It is the observation of Mrs. William Hutchinson, official bird bander for the United States' biological survey, that there is a housing shortage in bird town this spring. Consequently, there are fewer baby birds.

In Mrs. Hutchinson's last semi-annual report to the Government, she had no report to make of new birds banded. Fir six months the only birds that visited her station were those that had been banded in previous years. But Mr. Hutchinson explains that it is natural that the nesting habits of birds have been postponed, because much of nature friendly to them has been destroyed.

Throughout this section of Oklahoma wherever the birds have lost, the out-of-doors has profited by the energies of the CCC boys. And when one bird has lost its favorite nesting nook, some man has gained an invitation to live more in the open spaces.

But compensation is playing a significant part in birds' living. More and more in this community, as in others throughout the State, men, women, and children are including in their gardens and backyards friendly nooks for the birds; a feeding table under a kitchen window, a bird bath (if nothing more than a pan under a garden spigot with a rock or two added for landing-points): and some gardeners are now aware that certain shrubs and trees serve a double role of pleasing the human eye and providing nesting corners, and berries for bird families.

In this county (Carter) through the stimulus offered by Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Minnie B. Church, farm women's agent, hundreds of farm women are making friendly gestures to encourage bird life. Shrubs never before planted around humble farmhouses are being set out, bird houses on tall poles look down on farm back yards. Where there are no near-by streams, bird baths are a part of the farm's home yard, and in one rural school yard where there was not even one lone tree, the children set out a skeleton of a tree so that more than a score of bird houses might hang. And because tenants soon came a-singing, this year there are growing trees in this school's yard, and more bird houses hang in tune with spring.

It is only through education, Mrs. Hutchinson believes—the sort of education that brings understanding and appreciation of bird life—that man can spread his town ways into resort sections of the country, and at the same time keep in harmony with the bird world.

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Rexists' Electoral Victories Raise Belgian Fascist Threat; Movement Looking to Vatican

This is the second of four articles on conditions in Belgium, written by an observer for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, June 24—Bursting unexpectedly out of the ballot boxes in the very midst of phenomenal economic recovery, Fascism has come to Belgium.

With all the sudden impact of an exploding bombshell, the results of the recent elections have blasted the Belgian people out of a tendency toward complacent unconcern at the grave social issues facing Europe today.

They have been brought sharply face to face with the fundamental problems already puzzling—in differing forms and varying degrees—Italy, Germany, France, Britain, and even the United States.

They have been roused to a realization that mere business recovery alone—even if proved genuine by charts and index figures—is not enough. For the essential result of the Belgian elections last month was the startling success of "Rex." Entering the electoral lists for the first time after only six months of existence as an organized movement, the Rexists obtained 21 seats out of a total of 202—a surprising triumph of the traditional stability of Belgian voters.

Not Party, but Movement

The significance of this meteoric rise to political prominence is that "Rex" is not, strictly speaking, a party. Rexism is a movement. It is a movement of "malcontents"—a powerful gesture of protest by certain discontented strata of society in Belgium, mainly the lower classes and the younger professional element.

This discontent is in part due to economic stress. Recovery in Belgium has helped mainly, though not exclusively, the laboring classes and the "upper crust." The big investors were warned in time to send their money out of the country and bring it back after devaluation at a profit. The working classes have in general benefited by the upturn in industrial production, through the elimination of unemployment and of part-time employment. The retail price rise was only about 10 per cent, and this has been generally compensated, at least in part, by wage adjustments.

But the myriad little "rentiers" of the middle classes, who had accumulated just barely enough to give them a subsistence income, suffered from the combination of forced financial conversion to lower interest rates and the rise in living costs. At the same time the younger generations, especially of the middle classes, are growing up to find the liberal professions crowded and state positions unavailable and ill-paid as a result of three years' stiff deflation. From these dissatisfied strata of society, Rexism draws most of its adherents.

Shift Toward Extremes

Most, but not all. For economic stress is only an incomplete explanation of the relative triumph of Rex at the recent elections, and of the significant shift of the Belgian voters toward both extremes. As in France, the principal importance of the ballot lies in the losers—the moderate center parties, all of whom lost seats to the extremists of Right and Left, as the following table shows:

	Seats in Chamber	Gains	Losses
Rexists	21	+21	
Flemish Nationalists	16	+8	
Catholics	63		—16
Liberals	23		—1
Socialists	70		—3
Communists	9	+6	

When one takes into account, however, that the new chamber contains 15 more deputies than the old, it is seen that the three parties constituting the National Government—Catholic, Liberal and Socialist—may really be said to have lost respectively 21, 3 and 6 seats.

The Communists therefore tripled their representation at the expense of the Socialists, whom they accused of having become too bourgeois. The Flemish Nationalists doubled the number of their deputies as a result of the intensification of the nationalistic-linguistic issue; and the Rexists took 21 seats from the Roman Catholic Party.

One-Man Victory

This spectacular victory is due almost entirely to the efforts of one man, Léon Degrelle, founder and leader of Rex. A brilliant speaker with a generous measure of that same magnetic oratorical power which has made Herr Hitler the Führer of Germany, M. Degrrelle conducted a dynamic electoral campaign, speaking sometimes 10 or 12 times a day in different parts of Belgium, always to enthusiastic multitudes.

Who is Léon Degrelle, and what is the Rexist movement?

Rexism is an attenuated form of clerical Fascism. It is the particular aspect taken on by Fascism or National Socialism in Belgium, just as this dictatorial trend takes different forms in Italy, Germany, Austria and France. There is no violence—not yet, at least. There are apparently no armaments, no private armies, no uniforms to speak of.

But Rexism is admittedly revolutionary. It proudly proclaims itself antiparliamentary, and loudly demands a new regime. It waged its campaign against all parties, and does not try to conceal its intention of abolishing all other parties the very day Rex has a majority plus one in the Belgian Chamber. Léon Degrelle indignantly disclaims all idea of dictatorship—but does it in the very same terms Chancellor Hitler uses when he says he is the servant and spokesman of the people and not their dictatorial master! Like Italian Fascism, Rexism is antiliberal, and would reduce representative government to formal passage of the budget during a session lasting not more than two months each year. A corporative state would be set up by the side of Parliament to carry on the real business of the nation.

Socialist Sees Danger

These are the factors in Rexism—freely admitted by the Rexists themselves—which led M. Louis de Brouckère, Belgian president of the Socialist International Labor Organization, to say of the election results:

"The disquieting aspect of the situation is that there are 21 Rexists, who are definitely Fascist, obeying the orders of the Vatican.

"As for the 16 Flemish Nationalists and the 63 members of the traditional Catholic Party, they have nearly all shown their sympathy for very accentuated forms of the corporative state. One may say therefore that 100 deputies of the total of 202 members of the new Chamber may quite possibly become willing, at a given moment, to accept certain attenuated forms of the Fascist order. In that fact lies a very real danger, in my opinion, and to stave off this peril require all the combined vigilance of Socialists, Communists and liberals who are defenders of liberty."

Even allowing for a goodly measure of partisan exaggeration, there is an unquestionable basis of fact in M. de Brouckère's statement. One of M. Degrelle's principal collaborators, M. José Streel, who might be termed the "Goebbels" of Rexism since he is the head of propaganda service, admitted frankly the existence of striking parallels between "Rex," as Degrelle is generally called, and Reichsführer Hitler.

Inspiration From Pope

The origin of the term is significant. At first M. Degrelle called his movement "Christus Rex"—Christ the King. The "Christus" has now been definitely dropped, but not the Catholic inspiration.

"We take our inspiration directly from the Pope, and particularly from the recent papal encyclical on the corporative organization of society," M. Streel declared. And in his recently published handbook on Rexism, he writes:

"Rex is not a faction, nor a party. Rex is a movement. Rex is a spirit, a state of mind, a mystique."

Explaining that Rexism is opposed to the old Catholic party because it refused reform after it had been badly implicated in certain grave politico-financial scandals, notably that of the Peasants' Co-operative Bank, M. Streel specifies that "Rex is of Catholic inspiration," based on "a social ideal completely in conformity with Catholic doctrine."

Rejecting the "political clericalism of the Catholic party," Rex is "more Catholic and less clerical," according to M. Streel. While denying that their aim is to "set up dictatorship of the sacristy," he acknowledges that the Rexist goal is "a popular re-Christianization under Catholic leadership and in accordance with the social doctrines contained in the papal encyclical."

"Catholic Action" Youth

In a specially clarifying passage, M. Streel explains the phenomenon of Rexism as follows:

"Those who have created Rex, who have put into it their soul, their disappointments, their hopes, their ideals, their wills, are the young men, today between the ages of 20 and 35, of the 'Catholic Action' generation.

"After the war, a number of zealous priests set themselves the task of forming the Belgian youth of that period exclusively on a religious plane, outside of any political preoccupation. Their activity, slow and patient, but profound, finally resulted in the formation of a generation animated with a lively and biting spirit of conquest, faithful without any menial reservations to the teachings of the Church and the popes, and determined to push these doctrines to their logical consequences. What distinguishes this generation most clearly is, after its Catholic spirit, a lively sense of unity—unity in the appreciation of values and of the recognition of the supremacy of spiritual values, unity in fidelity to the social doctrine of the church, unity in the organization of "Catholic Action" groups."

This is the generation, M. Streel concludes, which formed Rex, "movement of the masses animated by a will for spiritual revolution. It corresponds, though in a different spirit, to the other great renovation movements which have already brought about revolutions in other countries"—a clear comparison of Rexism to Italian Fascism and German National-Socialism. Probably a still more accurate parallel as the foregoing paragraphs show, would be the clerico-fascist régime in Austria.

Educated at Louvain

This, then, is the background from which M. Léon Degrelle has dramatically emerged. A Walloon—in fact with a French father who became a naturalized Belgian—he was educated at the strongly Roman Catholic University of Louvain, where he displayed distinctly literary leanings.

Becoming interested in politics, he founded a publishing house for disseminating propaganda for the Catholic Party, which he called "Rex." Today, still less than 30 years old, he is the idol of his followers, the man whom many consider the future Führer of Belgium.

Such is Rex, the man and the movement. What its future will be, none can say with any certainty. But the most clear-sighted political leaders and observers did not hesitate to assert that Rexism is either a Belgian brand of Fascism, or that it might well become a dangerous kind of clerical National-Socialism if far-reaching reforms, political, social and economic, are not effected immediately, thus taking the wind out of the billowing sails of the Rexist movement.

Fascists Step Up in Italy's Cabinet

International — Duce Chooses Young Men for High Posts — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Italy's New Ministers, Reading From Left to Right—Dino Alfieri, News and Propaganda; Alessandro Lessona, Colonies; Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Affairs; Ferruccio Lantini, Corporations

Baldwin Wins Big Majority On Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 24—"Full speed ahead" is the slogan which has gone out from Labor Party headquarters here today for a mass protest meeting against the British Government's Italo-Ethiopian policy.

This is because it is generally felt that, although yesterday's debate in the Commons (resulting in a vote of 384 to 171 for the Government) successfully turned an awkward political corner for the Government, nevertheless it failed to meet some of the chief points of the Opposition case.

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's assurances, for example, that there will be no relaxation of restrictions on British loans to Italy "in present circumstances," except to the limited extent which may be required for purely commercial purposes," though going some way in the direction of what is undoubtedly the general wish here, are held by financial circles to leave the door open to what might easily frustrate the intention, which presumably lies behind them, of giving no support to aggression.

Much the same applies to the Prime Minister's further statement that Britain will not assent "at the coming meeting of the League" to recognition of the Italian annexation of Ethiopia. Here the objection is made that this leaves the position uncertain as to what may be done in September.

Mr. Baldwin's emphasis upon his desire to buttress future League authority by working for mutual Anglo-French-German co-operation meets with more general approval, though here, also, doubts which are not confined to Opposition circles are expressed as to what extent a cross-examination of Germany's intention inherent in the questionnaire recently addressed to the Wilhelmstrasse is calculated to promote this object.

It is claimed in Opposition circles, therefore, that the fog in which government policy hitherto has been wrapped, is by no means lifted.

The necessity for recognizing realities was the main point emphasized on behalf of the Government in a censure debate upon sanctions in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir John Simon, leading the defense of the Cabinet's policy.

His case was developed in a crowded and excited House after Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Labor leader for the opposition, had followed up David Lloyd George's recent onslaught. Sir John argued first that the Government, so long as there was any chance of sanctions succeeding in cutting short the war, had supported them wholeheartedly; and second, that after the Ethiopian resistance had collapsed, nothing short of a resort to war, which Britain was not willing to undertake on behalf of Ethiopia, could have changed the situation.

In the third place, he said that it was better to face the situation than, for fear of being called craven, to continue a method which had proved ineffectual.

Fourthly, Sir John said that there has been no desertion of the League, which will now be best served by concentrating upon action designed to enable it to do better another time.

Duce Switches Young Fascists To High Offices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 23—When Premier Benito Mussolini suddenly announced certain Cabinet changes on June 9 everybody wondered why. The answer has not yet come out of Rome, but the changes have been made. It is the general impression that war tension having somewhat eased since the taking of Addis Ababa and the technical end of the Italo-Ethiopian war, changes long contemplated could be put into immediate effect without peril to the smoothness of governmental operations. The Duce gave up three important ministries, retaining five ministries mainly concerned with national defense.

Four youthful Italians were entrusted with important portfolios, as follows: Dino Alfieri, previously Under Secretary of the News and Propaganda Ministry, now made head of that important department; Alessandro Lessona, former Under Secretary in the Ministry of Colonies, assumes the headship there; Count Geleao Ciano, Premier Mussolini's son-in-law, leaves the Under Secretaryship of the Ministry of News and Propaganda to assume the highly important post of Foreign Minister; Ferruccio Lantini steps from the Under Secretaryship of Corporations to run that division.

Automobile Registration Speeded in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 24—Motorists whose cars were confined to their garages at the beginning of the year because of long delays in the issuance of registrations, are relieved to hear through officials of the Keystone Automobile Club, that quicker service on operator's licenses and registrations is promised.

Ray C. Weber, new director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Motor Vehicles has announced reorganization of the bureau and speeding-up of its schedule. He said that learners' permits and operators' licenses will be put through in 24 hours, and applications for certificates of title and transfer of registration plates in 72 hours.

Honorary Degrees Given in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—At the special convocation held by the University of Toronto recently, honorary degrees were conferred on seven graduates of the university, the first time in many years, if not in the history of the university, that all so honored were already graduates of Toronto. The degree of Doctor of Laws (honoris causa) was conferred on Rt. Hon. Lord Greenwood, sometime treasurer of Gray's Inn, who took his B. A. in 1895; Hon. Horace Harvey, B. A. (1886), now chief justice of Alberta, and George Fred Kay, B. A. (1900), dean of the College of Liberal Arts, University of Iowa.

The degree of doctor of science was conferred upon William Henry Collins, B. A. (1904), director of the Geological Survey of Canada; Ralph Stayner Lillie, B. A. (1896), professor of general physiology in the University of Chicago, and Thomas Reeve Rosebrugh, B. A. (1887), who retires this year from the chair in electrical engineering in the University of Toronto after serving on the staff since 1890.

The degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon William Henry Hewlett, Mus. Bac. (1902), principal of the Hamilton Conservatory of Music. Lord Greenwood and Dr. Collins were unable to be present, but the other candidates were presented by Pres. H. J. Cody of the university, and Sir William Mulock, chancellor of the university and chief justice of Ontario, admitted then to their degree.

Bernhard von Bülow

BERLIN—Bernhard W. von Bülow of the German Foreign Office, who passed on here, began his diplomatic career in 1911 as attaché of the German Embassy at Washington. Later he served at Constantinople and Athens. He was reputed to be the author of the plan for the Austro-German customs union. Among Herr von Bülow's writings are the books, "War Debt Problems and the People's Rights," "The First Hours of the World War," and "The Versailles League."

Dardanelles Compact Hinges On Free Entry to Black Sea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., June 24—While there is full ccord on the Turkish project as the basis of a new statute for the Straits, an interesting difference on approach by the British and Russian delegates is apparent.

For the Russian Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, the Black Sea should logically be closed to the warships of nations which are not geographically situated on its shores; for Earl Stanhope, head of the British delegation, it should be regarded as an ordinary sea open to riparian and non-riparian like.

Two Types of Control

In practice these two viewpoints meet. The Black Sea will be neither completely open nor closed. Access will be subject to regulations now being hammered out.

Normally the Black Sea will be internationally controlled, but obviously at any moment after the refortification of its banks and islands the combined forces of Russia Turkey and the Balkanic Entente would want to assert absolute mastery in case of war.

Taken for Granted

The question of remilitarization of the Straits by Turkey is hardly mentioned here. It is taken for granted that Turkey will build fortifications and there is no desire to refuse consent. It is understood that Germany—now so busy in the Balkans—is already negotiating to supply material and to offer its aid in construction.

According to the Russian thesis, those nations which naturally use the Black Sea should be allowed to enter or leave without hindrance, while those which are outside should obtain permission to enter. Earl Stanhope would have the international commission on the Straits preserved in some form and wants the liberty of commercial navigation to be assured.

Italy Supports Britain

It is noted that Italy though absent is apparently lending support to the British case. She takes the view that since the Danube is subjected to international regulations the Black Sea should be no less internationalized than the Danube.

There has been some comment on the fact that the Turkish Foreign Minister, Dr. Tewfik Rastu Aras, and an Italian emissary met privately yesterday. Of final agreement on details of the settlement no doubt is raised. The Turks have promised to make tolls on the traffic as moderate as possible and other technical points present no real obstacle.

What About Neutrality?

Two references to problems of wide policy have been made. Nicolas Politis of Greece pertinently asked in what circumstances Turkey expected to take up a neutral attitude as suggested in the project in the event of hostilities. Obviously Turkey is bound to Russia and the Balkanic Entente, and by extension of the Little Entente as well as membership in the League, it cannot be neutral.

The other reference was made by Russia which insisted that freedom of the Straits shall be absolute when duties under the Covenant of the League are involved. Mr. Litvinoff said in effect: "The League isn't dead. It will become increasingly active."

Piccard's Balloon Soars Unmanned Into Stratosphere

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 24 (AP)—Prof. Jean Piccard's unmanned experimental balloon took off from Memorial Stadium at 6:58 a. m., today, stratosphere bound on a scientific mission, expected to carry it from 10 to 14 miles above the earth.

The 30-foot-high big, constructed of a nonelastic material, carried an automatic short-wave radio sending set to report the altitude once a minute.

Professor Piccard said at 10 a. m., a rip panel would be operated automatically, allowing the hydrogen to escape.

The downward course of the balloon was expected to be slowed by air passing into the open end as it sinks to earth.

Professor Piccard said the balloon probably would drift "some 400 or 500 miles" and that a letter attached to it would give the finder instructions as to disposition of the instruments.

The radio transmitter, the Belgian natural scientist said, "will operate just above or below the five meter band. Once each minute it will transmit automatically the identifying signals 'U. M.,' followed immediately by a series of dots.

"These dots, when decoded, will indicate the altitude of the balloon at the time. Amateur operators are requested to log in chronological order the number of dots following the identifying signals and send the information to the aeronautical department of the university." (Of Minnesota.)

Japan's Dissent To Naval Treaty Sent to London

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Whitehall received Japan's refusal to accept the three-power London Naval Treaty without surprise today.

Informed sources said it was to be expected that Japan, after walking out of the naval conversations, would not formally accept their decisions.

The British, nevertheless, continued to hope Japan would refrain from exceeding the limitations of the pact, which curtails the size of individual warships, but not their number.

Japan's formal reply was awaited to determine if it contained ground for hope as to whether it would be worth while to approach Japan again.

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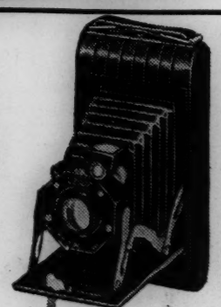

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Green Asks Two-Thirds Rule In Supreme Court Decisions

(Continued from Page 1)

fall she warned because of the "revolt of independent voters against the uncontrolled way in which the spoils system has been allowed to take its course."

As a mere matter of "enlightened self-interest," she declared, she hoped as a Democrat, that the party would adopt a militant merit system plank. She cited the dramatic telegram of Governor Landon as an instance of the Republican drive for the reform.

The league's proposed plank, she said, asks for a party pledge of abolition of the spoils system, full establishment of the merit system, and commitment to specific types of remedial legislation, such as placing first, second and third-class postmasters under civil service. There is also a declaration for repeal of the economy act, which discriminates against employment of married women in federal service.

Enemy of Democracy

Mrs. Brown added: "Every appointment of an unfit person to an important governmental post plays into the hands of those who distrust democratic government, and those who would substitute for it some form of autocracy.

"I know that it would be good politics if our party took the lead in this effort. We have been criticized—we will be criticized—in the coming campaign for making political appointments. We must recognize that some criticism is justified. The thing that is not just about it is the implication that Republican administrations have made non-political ones! The truth is that we all have been victims of the system. Political appointments are bad politics."

Edward A. O'Neal, of the American Farm Bureau presented an 11-point platform including advocacy of crop control, commodity loans, soil conservation, and a managed currency regulated by "An index of basic commodities." So fas as he represented organized farmers of the nation, he urged the usual extension of "Foreign outlets for farm products" with export subsidies if necessary, but immediately coupled this with a demand for "full protection of the domestic market" for farm products. He urged a reduction of industrial tariffs.

Women Present Eight Planks

The eight planks drawn up by the Women's Advisory Fact Finding Committee of Fourteen were presented by Representative Caroline O'Day of New York and chairman of the committee.

Helen Hunt West, congressional chairman of the National Woman's Party, advocated an equal rights amendment, and urged that if a minimum wage law is enacted, it should apply equally to men and women.

A further exposition of the farmers' viewpoint was given by Louis J. Taber of the National Grange, who demanded an "honest dollar" with a "constant purchasing power."

Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, director of the National Peace Conference, testifying for 25 national organizations, followed representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and brought repeated applause by demanding planks taking the profit out of war, and an explanation of the "vast military expenditures" which he said the country is now making.

For Stable Currency

He urged currency stabilization, continuation of reciprocal trade agreements, control of munitions industry, extension of neutrality legislation, utilization of the Kellogg Pact and World Court to settle international disputes, and "continued cooperation with the League of Nations in its social, economic and humanitarian activities." His demand for international co-operation brought an ovation as he concluded.

Many of the organizations, lobbies and pressure groups constantly appearing before committees of Congress at Washington were represented by familiar spokesmen here today.

One innovation of this session is the interest paid to women's proposals. The advisory platform committee of the women's division of the Democrats has given Mr. Wagner a series of strongly-worded planks on child labor, peace, labor, consumers' and teachers' oaths which he has promised to consider carefully.

Among the early witnesses today were Wade S. Martin of Louisiana, of the Rivers and Harbors Congress, urging flood control, and Miss Helen E. Dorriot, secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism, who said she represented 3,250,000 women.

Other Groups Heard

A group of representatives of little known, or eccentric radical groups were given a brief minute in the public eye before the microphones, for stating their widely different panaceas.

Cannon William S. Chase, superintendent of the International Reform Federation, urged two planks, the first to end "Commercialism in politics" by allowing the Federal Government to finance the cost of national elections; and the second to effectuate the pact of Paris by calling a conference of the 63 signatory nations. Admiral Richmond P. Hobson of the Public Welfare Association, Inc., urged adequate national defense, including a merchant marine and a program of "Americanism."

His program included a plank requiring the respective Republican and Democratic candidates to shake hands publicly before the campaign and take part in their campaign trip together.

Heywood Broun, of the Newspaper Guild, urged a constitutional amendment giving the Federal Government power to protect labor in its right to bargain collectively.

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Animals Have Long Careers as Party Symbols

Republican Elephant, Democratic Donkey and Tiger of Tammany originated from cartoons of Nast during political rivalry of post-Civil War era.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

International

Miss Tania Lessova and Democratic Donkey
Greet Delegates to National Convention in Lobby of Walton Hotel in Philadelphia

Political protagonists—the Democratic donkey and the Republican elephant are closely related. Both came from the same pen.

Thomas Nast, New York cartoonist, was their originator, and as such is known as the "father of the modern American political cartoon." His first caricature of this kind, however, was that of the Tammany Tiger—a symbol as universal as the elephant and donkey.

Following the acceptance of these "political pets," party symbols soon became popular in the press and on the ballot. Some have disappeared, others remain to top the party ballots today.

Franklin Drew Cartoon

Although Nast is credited with the symbols that have "stuck," history has it that the beginning of American political cartooning was made by Benjamin Franklin as early as May 9, 1754. It was on this date that Franklin took his versatile pen in hand to draw a caricature of a "Disjointed Snake," representing the nine colonies—each as a separate joint. He thus warned the colonies to "Join or Die" in their struggle against the French and Indians.

But it was not until the post-Civil War period that the cartoon symbol caught the public imagination. It took Nast's satirical pen to catch its attention. And his varied background gave him ample material.

Tweed Is Target

It was after the Civil War, when on the staff of Harpers Magazine, that his pen so caricatured Tammany Hall's William H. "Boss" Tweed, that the diamond-studded politician's career shortly ended.

Behind Nast's creation of the tiger, the elephant, and the donkey is seen his antipathy to machine-controlled politics.

The first full-length tiger representing Tammany Hall appeared on Nov. 11, 1871. It showed a large arena, in which "Columbia" her sword and ballot box broken, was being crushed by the tiger as Tweed and his associates looked on.

At this time, Tweed was, among other things, a volunteer fireman, and his associates looked on. Thus the "Tammany Tiger."

The elephant first appeared when Nast sought to show the Republicans that they were being "misled" by political promises made by Tammany which he felt never could be fulfilled. He drew several animals, each running in a different direction to escape "an ass in a lion's skin" (the New York Herald). A large elephant (Republican vote) was in the foreground running toward a deep pit. This was Nov. 7, 1874.

Donkey Makes Debut

The donkey, although used previously in a cartoon to indicate opposition to currency inflation, first appeared bearing a party label in a December, 1874, drawing. Here with the Republican elephant, the Democratic leaders were trying to prevent their donkey from jumping into Nast's oft-portrayed "chasm of political oblivion."

While a donkey is the nationally accepted symbol of the Democratic Party, the rooster antedates him in the South. About 1840, tradition has it, there was a Democratic candidate in Indiana named Chapman, who had a reputation for crowing like a rooster.

During the campaign, which was not going so well for Chapman, a friend wrote to him encouragingly to "Crow, Chapman, crow!" The remark received widespread attention and in 1842 and 1844 after the Whig defeat, a crowing rooster became an emblem of victory.

In the Andrew Jackson administration, however, the hickory pole and broom were taken for the Democratic insignia.

Many states followed the practice of printing party symbols above the party nominees on the voter's ballot slip with the explanation that those unable to read could vote a party ticket through recognition of the emblem.

In some states the eagle represents the Republican Party as the ballot symbol. The Democrats have used the five-pointed star and the rooster; the Socialists the upheld torch; the Communists the hammer and sickle; Labor clasped hands; and the Social Labor Party the arm and hammer.

The Prohibition camel originated from a drawing by Alonzo E. Wilson of Chicago, a Chautauqua lecturer. The camel's ability to go without drink was, in his opinion, better grounds for printing the ship of the desert above the party list than a fountain of water, previously used.

Origin of Bull Moose

And of course the "Bull Moose" of the Progressive Party came from the 1912 Theodore Roosevelt "Bull Moose" convention. The name, according to political reminiscences, was taken from the remark by Theodore Roosevelt when he arrived in Chicago for the convention —"I feel just like a bull moose."

In the last major campaign (1932) the Hoover owl was the sole addition to the menagerie of political pets.

Ultra Short Waves Viewed As Vastly Improving Radio

Radio Comment

What do ultra short waves mean to the average man in the street?

This question, asked at the present hearings in Washington on the radio situation before the FCC, deserves fair consideration. The first thing necessary is to relate ultra short waves to something with which the public is familiar. Today that would be sound broadcasting.

The public may visualize television as something rather remote. Facsimile transmission is something it may have a little idea about from seeing news pictures sent by radio. But these are not things which come into the average person's home. Therefore, granting that ultra short waves are going to mean much to television and facsimile, the average person is more likely to ask, "What will these frequencies mean to broadcasting in my home?"

Important Versions

These frequencies are going to be used for sound broadcasting as well as television and facsimile for the following reasons:

First, for true high fidelity broadcasting. Today the radio station limit is 5000 cycles. Human hearing runs up to 16,000 or better. The use of ultra short frequencies will mean broadcasting running from 10,000 to 16,000 with the accompanying high quality.

Second, ultra high frequencies only go a short distance beyond the horizon. This means that high powered radio broadcasting can be repeated on the same wavelength with cities 100 miles apart. Today stations on fair power must be separated 1000 miles or better. Drawing a line across the United States for instance, 30 short wave stations could broadcast on the same frequency where only two or three present day type of broadcasting stations can operate on a single present type wavelength.

It is quite possible that all the city and suburban broadcasting might be put down on these frequencies leaving the present broadcast channels for high-powered stations designed to reach the rural areas. There will be sufficient channels under this system to give an extremely varied service to any city.

Tend to Retard

To receive these wavelengths a converter or a new type all-wave receiver would be needed. This will tend to retard their introduction.

A station must have audience to justify its cost of operation. Until such time as there are enough receivers capable of receiving the ultra shorts the only organizations which can afford to broadcast on these frequencies (due to program, not transmission costs) will be present broadcasters. This will tend to keep broadcasting in present hands despite the opening up of new frequencies, at least at first.

The converter will not be satisfactory if the listener is to realize the greatest possibilities with these frequencies, namely high fidelity broadcasting. Present-day receivers do not have audio equipment which will reproduce much over 5000 cycles. Even the majority of so-called "high fidelity" sets of this year will not go above 6500—which means that name is something to watch in buying a new receiver.

(Recalled is a receiver recently studied which had a "fidelity" switch on the panel which, believe it or not, read on three positions "high fidelity," higher fidelity "and highest fidelity").

Some of the more expensive all-wave sets this year are equipped to receive five meter broadcasting, which is down where the new broadcasting will occur. If these receivers have a true high fidelity audio and tuning system they will successfully prepare the way for ultra short broadcasting.

May Not Be Assigned

Assuming that we have a receiver capable of getting ultra shorts we will find that these frequencies have not and may not be for a year or so assigned to regular broadcasting. However in the big cities there will probably be several main broadcasting stations which will be putting their program out over these wavelengths as well as the regular broadcast frequencies. These stations may not portray the full possibilities of ultra shorts. They usually do not have 12,000 cycle frequency audio equipment in their studios or transmitter amplifiers. We understand that a few stations today are preparing to improve their studio equipment to meet this need.

There is so much potential good to be achieved and so few real obstacles in the way of ultra short wave broadcasting however, that judging from the discussion at the present Washington hearings, the public should be able within the year to realize to a considerable extent the gains which this new type of broadcasting can make possible. This will help prepare the way for television since the behavior of these wavelengths may be fully studied while used for aural broadcasting.

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Short-Wave Spotlights

Note: All time is eastern standard for convenience in calculation.

Sunday, June 28

Moscow—1:30 p. m.—Review of the week; questions and answers; news. RNE, 19.76m, 15.2meg.
London—6 p. m.—"Everyman's Club": birthday of Toc H. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSP, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. W1XAL, 49.67m, 6.04meg.
Caracas—6:30 p. m.—Dance music. YV2RC, 51 7m, 5.80meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Transmission for Central and South America. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Paris—7:15 p. m.—Theatrical broadcast—TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"At the court of Weimar in the time of Goethe": music and poetry. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:50 p. m.—Service from St. Mark's, North Audley Street, London. GSD 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Pittsburgh—10 p. m.—"Organ Reveries." W8XK, 48.8m, 6.15meg.
Vancouver—10:30 p. m.—"Sweet and Low": orchestral music. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg, CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Monday, June 29

Moscow—11:25 a. m.—Opera with commentaries in English. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Talk. "Controlling the Weather"; "Some developments of Soviet Science"; music and news. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—Japanese poetry. JVM, Nazaki, 27.8m, 10.74meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; Selections from "Cosi Fan Tutte"; Federation of Business and Professional Women; Abruzzi songs; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Concert of Light Music. DJD, 25 4m, 11.77meg.
London—7.25 p. m.—"Your Programs from Daventry," talk. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Caracas—8 p. m.—Sergio Codos and his Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.80meg.
London—9.26 p. m.—"Alabamy Bound"—No GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Pittsburgh—10:15 p. m.—Baron Elliott's Orchestra. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Tuesday, June 30

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—2:30 p. m.—Federal Broadcast; music inspired by literature. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Schenectady—5:45 p. m.—Shortwave Mail Bag. W2XAF, 31 4m, 9.53meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—Opera program. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6 p. m.—"Cupid Plus Two"; Golf Comedy. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 31.5m, 9.5meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"The Garden of Orchids," Walter Niemann. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—"The Continentals." YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.80meg.
London—9:25 p. m.—"Characters in Sport," talk. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Toronto—9:45 p. m.—Canadian Press News. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Wednesday, July 1

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Working Conditions of Moscow Underground; news and opinion RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—5 p. m "The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
London—6 p. m.—Dominion Day Program; message by the Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada in London. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Program for English listeners. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Paris—7 p. m.—News in English. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Schenectady—7 p. m.—Latin American Concert. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Happy Programs. PCJ, 31 2m, 9.58meg.
London—7:15 p. m.—"Canadian Party"; Canadian variety artists. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
London—9:40 p. m.—"Experiment," play. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Toronto—10:30 p. m.—"Lullaby Lagoon." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Thursday, July 2

Huizen, Netherlands—8:50 a. m.—"The Broadway Serenaders. PHI, 16.8m, 17.77meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—Drama in the Orient. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Madrid—7.16 p. m.—Uncle Gordon's program for children. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
London—7:05 p. m.—"Fire at Sea," Jerry Nunn. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg, GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Caracas—7:45 p. m.—Venezuelan Songs Contest. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.80 meg.
London—9 p. m.—Light Classical Concert, BBC Empire Orchestra. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
London—10:30 p. m.—Evening Songs of birds, from a Hampshire garden. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Paris—10:30 p. m.—Theatrical program. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Calgary—12:45 a. m.—"Remember"; tunes of not-so-long ago. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg. CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Friday, July 3

Huizen, Netherlands—9. a. m.—"Netherlands composers: Piet Ketting." PHI, 16.8m, 17.77meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—An English and a Soviet student talk; music and news. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Rio de Janeiro—4:45 p. m.—Brazilian Hour. PRF5, 31.6m, 9.50meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Schenectady—5:35 p. m.—Spanish Home Program. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
London—7 05 p. m.—Folk-Song Recital, Eve Maxwell-Lyte, soprano; Basil Parsons, baritone. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Madrid—7:16 p. m.—Spanish lesson. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Paris—9:45 p. m.—"The French Epics." TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg
London—10:02 p m.—"Empire Mail Bag," No 5. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Pittsburgh—11 p. m.—DX Club. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.
Regina—12:45 a. m.—Old time orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Saturday, July 4

Schenectady—10 a. m.—Independence Day Program—Address by President Roosevelt. W2XAD, 19.5m, 15.33meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—2:30 p. m.—Actors of the Comedie Francaise. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from League of Nations. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
London—6 p. m.—"The Tennis Racket." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
London—6:55 p. m.—All-England Lawn Tennis Club Championship Meeting; running commentaries. GSP, 19.6m, 15 31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC. 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Madrid—7:16 p. m.—Travel Talk. EAQ. 30.5m, 9.87meg.
London—9 p. m.—Salvationist Publishing and Supplies Brass Band. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Venezuelan Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.80meg.
Pittsburgh—11 p. m.—Messages to the Far North. W8XK, 48.8m., 6.14meg.

89 Harlem Groups Organize to Seize Political Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Under the independent banner of the All-Peoples' Party, Harlem today is in the field of new political organizations with a platform constituting its bill of rights as the largest Negro community of the nation. Both whites and Negroes in the congested area, wherein 250,000 persons are segregated on west side Manhattan north of 125th Street to Washington Heights, are joined in the move to "rid Harlem of the corrupt political control of the two major parties" which will be implemented by a 12-point platform formulated here over the week end.

Legislative office is the objective of the "all-Harlem" program, and a slate of candidates for the Assembly, senatorial and congressional districts of the area is being drawn up by the executive council of the new party.

Appeal to LaGuardia

The platform, which ranges from opposition to gerrymandering of Harlem districts to independence for Puerto Rico and the freeing of all political prisoners, features a plank calling for the adoption by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of the recommendations made in the report of the committee he appointed to investigate conditions in Harlem following the riot in the district a year ago.

Other planks call for nondiscriminatory treatment of Harlem people in conditions of wage, work and work relief; enactment of the Frazier-Lundeen social insurance bill and the Marcantonio relief bill; protection of civil liberties in Harlem and immediate decrease of the police force to a proportion equaling that of any other law-abiding community; abolition of fire-trap tenements and a 40 per cent decrease in rents; adequate school facilities; opposition to any deportation of aliens and to war and Fascism.

"Downtown Control"

The All-Peoples Party platform was presented to the convention by Theodore Bassett following election of Donelan Phillips, president of the Consolidated Tenants' League, as permanent chairman of a body of 209 delegates representing 89 social, religious and civic organizations of the community.

Democratic Convention Vote Lowered Under Plan of 1932

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—There are 54 less delegates to the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia than represented their party in 1932.

The method to be used this year calls for a total of 1100 delegates, rather than the former 1154. This plan was adopted at the 1932 convention, whereby the representation of the states in 1936 should be two for each member of Congress and two for each Senator. The territories and possessions have a delegate voting strength of six each, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, which has two votes.

Alternates

The resolution also provides that each delegate may have an alternate and that of the total number of delegates selected eight may be delegates-at-large with one-half vote each.

Prior to 1932, the Democratic National Committee adopted a resolution whereby the states which gained in congressional representation by the 1930 reapportionment should be allowed to increase the number of their delegate vote correspondingly, but those states which would lose by the reapportionment should be allowed the same representation at the 1932 convention as they had in 1928.

As the Votes Count

The appointment of delegate votes this year is as follows:

State or Territory	1936 Del.	Loss
Alabama	22	2
Arizona	6	4
Arkansas	18	..
California	44	..
Colorado	12	..
Connecticut	16	..
Delaware	6	..
Florida	14	..
Georgia	24	4
Idaho	8	..
Illinois	58	..
Indiana	28	2
Iowa	22	4
Kansas	18	3
Kentucky	22	4
Louisiana	20	..
Maine	10	2
Maryland	16	..
Massachusetts	34	2
Michigan	38	..
Minnesota	22	2
Mississippi	18	2
Missouri	30	6
Montana	8	..
Nebraska	14	2
Nevada	6	..
New Hampshire	8	..
New Jersey	32	..
New Mexico	6	..
New York	94	..
North Carolina	26	..
North Dakota	8	2
Ohio	52	..
Oklahoma	22	..
Oregon	10	..
Pennsylvania	72	4
Rhode Island	8	2
South Carolina	16	2
South Dakota	8	2
Tennessee	22	2
Texas	46	..
Utah	8	..
Vermont	6	2
Virginia	22	2
Washington	16	..
West Virginia	16	..
Wisconsin	24	2
Wyoming	6	..
Alaska	6	..
District of Columbia	6	..
Hawaii	6	..
Philippines	6	..
Puerto Rico	6	..
Canal Zone	6	..
Virgin Islands	2	..
Total	1100	54

Talmadge Predicts Roosevelt Defeat On Hearing Barkley

ATLANTA, June 24 (AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge, after listening to the keynote address of Senator Alben W. Barkley before the Democratic national convention, predicted today the defeat of President Roosevelt in the November election.

"It sounds," the Governor said, "the direct note for centralization of power in Washington contrary to Democratic doctrine of sovereignty of states and the management by the states of their own internal affairs. If this keynote speech is a forerunner of the platform on this point, Roosevelt is overwhelmingly defeated."

Governor Talmadge, long a critic of the New Deal, and a champion of states rights, predicted a bolt of several southern states from the "Solid South" on the states rights issue. He declined to say what states.

Seaboard Finance Corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Announcement is made of the purchase by the Seaboard Finance Corporation of the automobile finance business of Southern Finance Company of Knoxville, Tenn., and the automobile finance and small loan business of Southern Security Company of Atlanta, Ga. Net earnings, applicable to dividends, for the consolidated system are reported as $95,064 for the four months ended April 30, 1936, after allowing for federal income tax at the present rate of 15 per cent.

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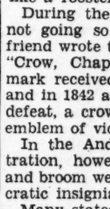

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COATS—THIRD FLOOR

Industrial Rise Of Lakes Area Shown at Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 24—A picture revealing the formation, growth and present-day importance of a great industrial region is ready to be unfolded through displays of actual accomplishment when the Great Lakes Exposition opens its gates here on June 27.

This exposition, which marks Cleveland's 100th anniversary, is not a world's fair, but its sponsors declare that it will be, without question, one of the largest expositions ever held, devoted principally to the resources of a particular portion of a nation.

Lake-Front Site

In a dozen short weeks an orderly hurried activity on the city's downtown lake front has transformed it from a barren waste of sand and mud into an attractive display of unusual buildings, garden plots and amusement centers.

Fully 125 acres of lake-front land, opposite the center of the city, provide foundation for the structures that will make up the Great Lakes Exposition. This opens June 27 and will run for 100 days, closing on Oct. 4. More than 5,000,000 visitors are expected.

Some of the men who were responsible for the success of A Century of Progress in Chicago hold executive positions with the Great Lakes Exposition. Officials admit that Chicago has helped Cleveland with information concerning the exposition business and thus has prevented Cleveland from making some of the mistakes that were apparent in Chicago the opening year of its fair. For instance, there will be thousands of benches all over the exposition grounds, there will be plenty of telephones and an abundance of rest rooms in all parts of the area.

Vivid Hues Employed

The painting of the exposition buildings is complete, and their vivid hues are attracting wide attention. Field and opera glasses are brought into play by tenants of near-by buildings as they seek better views of progress along the once lonely lake front.

The main entrance to the exposition is on St. Clair Avenue, just west of the Cleveland Public Auditorium where the Republican convention was held, and only two blocks from public square. This is 400 feet long and is ornamented with seven 70-foot illuminated pylons. Its color scheme is red, white and blue.

Immediately behind this entrance is the Court of the Great Lakes with accommodations for 4000 people, several model homes and the Lakeside Exposition hall.

Romance of Iron

In the latter structure will be found the iron and steel exhibits, which are to be a feature of the show. The Romance of Iron and Steel will depict the development of the industry from prehistoric to modern times.

An auditorium will house Radioland, where visitors will find the largest broadcasting studio in the world. Programs of the country's leading radio entertainers will go on the air from this studio. This will be a free attraction.

The Court of Presidents which provides entrance to the second section of the exposition is a unique feature. It is a steel frame bridge 350 feet long and 100 feet wide that will carry pedestrian and vehicular traffic across the tracks of the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads. There are 16 booths on each side of the bridge, each is surmounted by a gigantic golden eagle with upraised wings. They are dedicated to the presidents of the United States.

Monitor Has Display

From the Court of the Presidents, the visitor descends a flight of steps to the second exposition area. At the foot of these stairs is The Christian Science Monitor building.

Near by is Cleveland municipal stadium which extends to the waters of Lake Erie. In it has been erected the Horticultural Building, the Parade of Years, the Automotive Building and the Hall of Progress.

The Horticultural Building is three stories high, resembling the streamlined forward deck of an ocean liner with three separate levels of outdoor terraces or decks. The horticultural gardens, which are to be permanent, were prepared under a WPA grant of $178,000

Parade of Years

The Parade of Years was written and is being directed by Edward Hungerford and will be a 1936 version of "Wings of a Century," a much-admired attraction at A Century of Progress, also written and directed by Mr. Hungerford. Its amphitheater seats 4500 persons while boxes near the stage will accommodate 500 others.

The Automotive Building is constructed with scissor trusses forming two long gable-roofed buildings. At the entrances are 32 pylons more than 70 feet high. Each pylon is surmounted with a steel flagpole giving an additional height of 30 feet.

The Hall of Progress pioneers a new and unique type of building construction, using supporting members known as rigid frames in place of steel trusses or heavy steel girders. No windows break its walls. It houses exhibits by public utility companies or firms supplying appliances to utility operators.

The third area of the exposition is the amusement section extending along the lake front. It is reached from the second area through a wide subway under East 9th Street, an improvement that will remain after the exposition ends.

Streets of the World

The amusement area covers 42 acres and its principal feature is the Streets of the World, a group of nearly 200 buildings of characteristic foreign architecture, set off by plazas, squares and courts.

Each nationality will occupy its own village, residents wearing native costumes and providing free entertainment for visitors by folk dances, singing and instrumental music and dramatic presentations. Typical Old World food will be served there.

In order to recreate the medieval atmosphere special street lighting fixtures resembling those primitive iron baskets have been made and are suspended from poles and buildings in the Streets of the World section. Electricity, instead of the pine knots, however, will furnish the illumination.

Cleveland Invites the World to Lakes Exposition

Courtesy of Cleveland Convention Board

Industry and Art Share in Appeal

Upper—Main Entrance to the Exposition, Featured by Seven Pylons, Each 70 Feet High, Bases of the Pylons Housing Ticket Booths; the Two Golden Eagles in the Foreground Mark the Entrance to the Hall Wherein Is Exhibited the Romance of Iron and Steel. Lower—Symphony Shell, Where Orchestra Will Play Nightly

Bit of the Old World Transported to America

Upper—The Alps Have Been Brought to the Lake Erie Shore; Part of the Swiss Village in the Streets of the World. Inset—Statue of Moses Cleaveland. Lower—Final Touches Being Put on Buildings Comprising the Streets of the World

Monitor Pavilion Oasis for Study At Cleveland Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 24—One feature of the Great Lakes Exposition opening here Saturday will be the pavilion of The Christian Science Monitor and other Christian Science publications.

Here visitors to the exposition have the opportunity for quiet rest and study. An exhibition room will display the various activities of The Christian Science Publishing Society in its world-wide distribution of an international daily newspaper and authorized books on Christian Science and periodicals.

Unique in Simplicity

The pavilion, although it follows the unique architecture of all the exposition buildings, nevertheless stands out as unusual, both from the standpoint of beauty and simplicity.

A front porch extends from the main body of the structure and gives it a distinctive appearance. The porch roof is even with the top of the building, giving it plenty of light and air.

As the visitor steps from the porch into the building, he enters the sales and service room first. This has an unusually high ceiling, which gives it the appearance of increased size. Along one side a counter has been rounded out into the room. This will be used for the sale of the Monitor, other Christian Science literature, and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Complete Reading Room

Extending to the left from the sales room is a completely equipped reading room where visitors may study and meditate. This is to be operated after the custom of all Christian Science Reading Rooms.

At the rear of the building is another large room which is to be used as a visiting or conversation room.

The Monitor building has been erected with funds received from the Christian Science churches of Greater Cleveland, the Christian Science Publishing Society, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy and many Christian Science churches in the Great Lakes district.

Location Is Ideal

Its location is ideal in that practically everyone who visits the exposition will pass it. It stands on the main level of the second exposition area and directly north of the Court of the Presidents, over which all visitors must pass to reach the main attractions of the fair.

The grounds surrounding the building have been beautifully landscaped with hedges and shrubs. The structure is painted in the blue and yellow of other exposition buildings.

It is expected that the building will be open to the public from 11 a. m. until 11 p. m., although these hours may be changed as the exposition advances. A staff of from five to ten workers will be on hand at all times.

Automobile Excise Tax In North Carolina Valid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Supreme Court has handed down an opinion holding constitutional and valid the excise tax levied on automobiles purchased in other states and brought here. The opinion says there is nothing discriminatory about the tax, and it is, therefore, not violative of the Federal Constitution.

The position taken by the plaintiff that the section levying the protested tax violated the "due process" provision of the Constitution was held untenable by the Supreme Court, which declared it to be "not an attempt to tax transactions which take place beyond the confines of the State over which North Carolina has no jurisdiction."

Appeal for Peace Leads Discussion At Duke Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., June 23—Discontinuance by the United States of its practice of intervening in Latin-American disputes has promoted the cause of peace, Judge Florence E. Allen of Ohio declared in an address before the Duke Institute of International Relations here.

Such intervention, she said, was nothing short of war by executive order. "The Constitution of the United States was the first attempt to make war and peace the business of the people instead of kings. Prior to the framing of the Constitution, war was an executive matter, but since then, at least in theory in the United States, it has been a matter to be decided by the legislative branch of government."

100 Latin-American Wars

Judge Allen said that the more than 100 instances of United States intervention in Latin-American affairs have, in reality, been wars, though they were not known as such because they were not authorized by Congress. "Up to the time of the last administration," he stated, "the United States, through its armed intervention, was making the equivalent of war by executive order. Such campaigns were permitted because the peace-minded people of the United States had not spoken.

"The time has come," Judge Allen continued, "when the so-called Christian nations should teach the Pact of Paris in the schools as they teach the Lord's Prayer and the Beatitudes.

The price of peace is clear, unprejudiced thinking and intelligent action, the Rev. Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, minister of the University Heights Presbyterian Church, New York, told the members of the Institute. "Just as war involves tremendous costs, so also peace is costly," he said, "and we must be willing to pay the price.

"One of the obstacles to peace," the minister went on to say, "is the attitude of many churchmen. Is the Church of Christ so much concerned about saving itself that it is afraid to risk its life?" he asked. "What would happen if the church, having declared that war is incompatable with the spirit of the Master it professes to serve, should say, 'We are going to take the way of the cross; we are willing to die in order to rid the world of the sin and suffering of war?'"

Warning on Liquor Held Duty of State Board of Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—In spite of a well-regulated liquor system, there are more drunken cases in police courts and more drunken drivers on the highways than in the prohibition era, the Rev. Ed. J. Richardson, superintendent of the Virginia Anti-Saloon League, said on the completion of the state control board's second year. He expressed doubt whether the legal sale of intoxicants, under however rigid regulations, would be the final solution of the problem. "At the moment, I am inclined to believe the solution will have to be found through education," he observed. Speaking of the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, he said:

"As far as the system is concerned, it is well operated, and by as high a type of men as could be secured. Possibly my greatest disappointment is that there has been a lack of education as to the nature and effect of alcohol upon the individual and society. It seems to me that the State ought to tell its customers that ABC liquor will make people drunk and bring about tragic results as well as bootleg liquor."

The first liquor store under the control system was opened on May 15, 1934, in Richmond. Since that time 67 other stores, in various sections of the State, have been added to the chain, and 5390 beer and wine licenses have been issued.

In the two-year period, plus an additional few months when 3.2 beer was legal, it was estimated at ABC headquarters here, Virginians have spent approximately $45,000,000 in all types of alcoholic beverages.

Boulder Dam Treatise Wins Electrical Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif., June 23—In recognition of the unparalleled electrical enterprise bringing Boulder Dam power to Los Angeles, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, in annual session here, presented its award for the best treatise in the field of engineering practice during 1935 to E. F. Scattergood, chief electrical engineer and general manager of the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light.

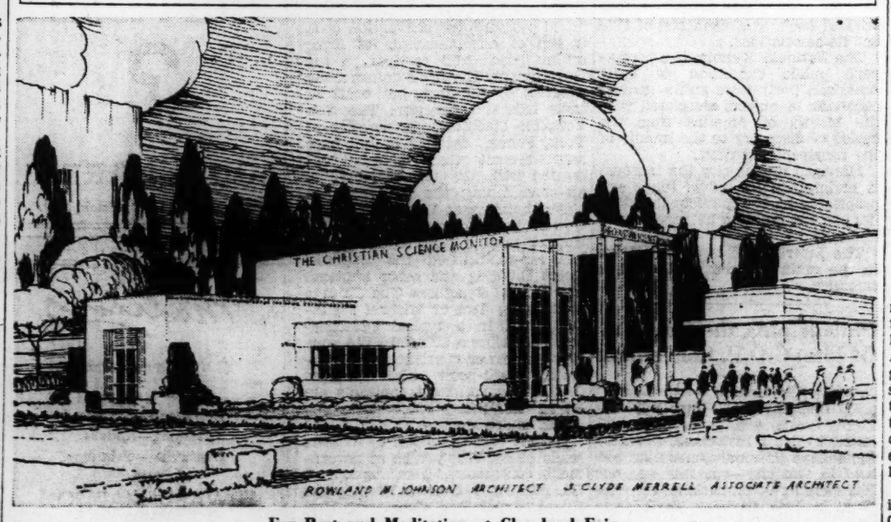
The prize-winning paper, detailing activities on the 266-mile, 275,000-volt power line, was first presented at the 1935 A. I. E. E. convention.

Engineers to Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 24—Stevens Institute of Technology and the Society for Promotion of Engineering Education will be joint sponsors of the sixth annual economics conference for engineers at Stevens Engineering Camp, Johnsonburg, N. J., from June 28 through July 5, it was announced yesterday. Twenty-seven colleges of engineering are to be represented by faculty members, it was said.

Monitor Pavilion at Great Lakes Exposition



For Rest and Meditation at Cleveland Fair

Architect's Drawing Shows Design for the Building Housing the Display of The Christian Science Monitor and Other Christian Science Publications, Situated Near the Court of Presidents

U. S. Orchestras Lead World, Iturbi Declares After Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Jose Iturbi, when he arrived recently in Miami by Pan American Airways from Buenos Aires on his way to open the New York Stadium concerts, June 24, was enthusiastic over his trip to South America and the extraordinary interest in music found there, but he insists the United States' orchestras are the best in the world.

Buenos Aires, he said, is enjoying an especially brilliant winter season. No less than five opera houses are flourishing, with many stars from the Metropolitan. Thousands waited in line for hours to buy tickets for the symphony concerts he conducted and audiences numbering over 4000 were the rule at each concert there and in Montevideo.

Seven Stravinsky Programs

Igor Stravinsky was in Buenos Aires at the same time, and with his son, gave seven all-Stravinsky programs in less than a month. Such pianists as Brailowsky, Hofmann and Cortot were also there.

But when it comes to orchestras, the Spanish musician yields those of the United States second place to none.

"The New York Philharmonic and the Philadelphia Symphony are the best orchestras in the whole world," he emphatically declared. "And I do not say that because I am in the United States. I have conducted orchestras all over the world. American orchestras are the best because here you have the pick of the best musicians in the world and the unrestricted opportunity to choose the best players regardless of nationality or race. If the best flute player in the world were a Chinaman, an American orchestra would have him, and that is as it should be. Music should know no boundaries. It is the universal language and no matter in what part of the world I play, people respond to the same music the same way.

"Citizens of every country and city should beware of being blinded by a false sense of patriotism so they are unable to discern the difference between their own loved musicians and orchestras, and those of other countries and cities that may be better," he added.

Mr. Iturbi will conduct at the Stadium for five weeks, then conduct the Philadelphia orchestra in Robinhood Dell five weeks, after which he will go to London to conduct the London Philharmonic Orchestra and the British Broadcasting Company Orchestra in October. He will also appear as pianist and conductor in Vienna, Brussels, and in Madrid and Barcelona before returning to conduct the Rochestra Orchestra early in November.

Peace Platform of 16 Planks Urged For Political Action by Friends' Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 23—A platform for political action by peace forces is proposed—in this season of platform building—by the peace section of the American Friends' Service Committee. It includes the following planks:

"1. Implementing the Kellogg Pact in case of violation.

"2. Co-operation with the League of Nations, but excluding armed force.

"3. International action on problems of raw materials, investments, money, credit, markets, tariffs, living standards, etc., with labor representation on committees.

"4. Adherence to World Court with acceptance of optional clause.

"5. Trade and travel in disturbed areas to be at risk of individual.

"6. Abandonment of military intervention for protection of life and property.

"7. World disarmament; drastic reduction of our own preparedness expenditures; no more relief money for army and navy.

"8. Control of the munitions industry and taking profit out of war.

"9. Elimination of compulsory military training from schools and furtherance of international understanding instead.

"10. Renewed loyalty to the Bill of Rights, particularly as it refers to political, racial, and religious minorities.

"11. Naturalization of aliens who are war resisters.

"12. Removal of racial discrimination in our immigration policy.

"13. Elimination of War Department control of the CCC.

"14. Complete independence of the Philippines and elimination of conscription.

"15. National referendum preceding declaration of war.

"16. Elimination of the military in labor disputes."

Virginia Prison Official Urges Convict Guidance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 23—A system of guidance and control for discharged prisoners was advocated recently by Dr. Asa Shield, Virginia state penitentiary psychiatrist. "A majority of all male prisoners at the penitentiary are recidivists, have served previous penitentiary, jail or reform school sentences," he declared.

A survey at the prison last year revealed that 26 per cent of the white males had served a previous penitentiary sentence, while 30 per cent of the Negro males had previous penal incarceration.

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New round trip rate to Los Angeles $76.05
See local Great Eastern Terml in phone book or write to 400 Empire Bldg., Cleveland, O.
GREAT EASTERN bus system

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Easy crypts seem hard; difficult ones simple. But be they either I like them.
2. Words, Lords, Lores, Lures, Lured, Lurid, Murid, Mucid, Mucic, Music.
3. Flightier, Firelight.
4. VI VI D (Vivid).
5. First and second K in gs (I and II Kings).

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9. Chocolate Drink
10. Cream Buttermilk
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Solution to Crossword Puzzle

M	A	P		N	A	B
A	R	I	D		L	O
R	A		E	M	I	T
T		U	L	E		H
I	O	T	A		H	E
A	N		Y	O	U	R
L	A	W		R	E	S

Big Business of Convention Concerns Two-Thirds Rule

Barkley Assails 12 Years Of Control by Republicans

(Continued from Page 1)

reforms now barred by interpretations of the Supreme Court majority.

8. That, in short, the New Deal will accept the challenge of reaction, and fight in this campaign for its "fairer, juster order."

On Ticklish Ground

It is in the passages on the Supreme Court that Senator Barkley's words will be weighed carefully, the rest was campaign talk. Here was delicate ground, on which he boldly trod.

Senator Barkley first expressed respect for the Supreme Court as an institution, but pointed out that many amendments to the Constitution had been necessary in the past, and that between 1920 and 1933, 21 acts of Congress had been declared null and void by the Supreme Court without striking "terror into the hearts of the "Old Guard" and the "Old Dealers."

"Did anybody don sackcloth and ashes then?" he asked, "and pray to heaven to deliver the people from the clutches of an irresponsible Government?"

Then followed four weighty statements of Roosevelt Administration views:

"But when some three or four outstanding acts conceived and consummated in behalf of labor, or agriculture, and the honest conduct of business and designed to constitute this as a government of equal rights, are cast aside by the rigors of technicality and the application of antiquated economic predilections, we are told we are trying to inject some alien concept into the fiber of our institutions.

"We have sought to serve the American people under the constitution. We have thought that under its broad and generous outlines we might rescue the people from national disaster. We have sought to treat it as a life-giving charter, rather than an object of curiosity on the shelf of a museum.

"We shall abide by its decisions.

Difficulty in Agreement

"But when nine eminent men on the highest court cannot agree on what the Constitution means, is it any wonder that 531 members of the United States Congress find difficulty in agreeing about it?

"And when five of those eminent men say a law violates the Constitution, and four of them equally eminent, learned, and sincere, and equally alive to the compulsions of modern life, say it does not violate the Constitution, then we are at least relieved of any obligation to underwrite the infallibility of the five whose views prevail."

Senator Barkley's remarks on the Supreme Court and the Constitution, in which unlike all the rest of his speech, he carefully followed his text, pointed the Administration away from a constitutional amendment on the interstate commerce question, whatever may be recommended on minimum wage legislation.

Prepared to Wait

His commitment for a new interpretation of the interstate commerce clause plainly implied judicial re-definition, rather than amendment. As has been evident in President Roosevelt's recent comments, the Administration is prepared to wait for a change in the majority of the Supreme Court, rather than attempt the difficult political task of pushing through an amendment.

Should the platform fail to urge an amendment on the minimum wage question, it will leave the New Deal definitely behind the Landon position respecting the Supreme Court. Although the Kansas Governor has not committed himself on interstate commerce, he has favored changing the Constitution to permit protective labor legislation for women and children. Senator Barkley did not go that far, simply saying that reinterpretation was necessary, and in another connection adding that the people had amended the Constitution in the past, and could do so again in future if necessary.

Leaves Issue One of Choice

This leaves the constitutional issue before the country as a choice between the Landon-urged minimum wage amendment if it proves necessary, and the Democratic urge to wait for a liberal majority on the court. When the platform is adopted here, it may well put the two parties on even terms by having both look toward a minimum wage amendment, but not venturing to ask the country to amend the Constitution in other respects.

Senator Barkley was forced to drop from his speech long historic parallels showing how various presidents have protested against Supreme Court decisions, among them numerous Republicans, although he retained the telling passage quoting Theodore Roosevelt's vigorous fight for recall of judicial decisions in the very campaign when Governor Landon and Colonel Knox were supporting him.

"Governor Landon and Colonel Knox," he said, "fell upon each other's neck with hallowed reunion because they rode the Bull Moose behind Theodore Roosevelt in 1912."

Theodore Roosevelt severely criticized some Supreme Court decisions and in the 1912 campaign advocated recall of court decisions by popular vote.

A Twit at Hearst

In the first major Democratic reply to William Randolph Hearst, Senator Barkley said:

"Back of him (Herbert Hoover) stood every interest which seeks to coin the flesh and blood of human beings into profits; every stock-jobber, every monopolist of privilege and power; every propagandist for the discredited and defunct alliance between crooked politics and crooked business. Back of him stood the sinister figure of William Randolph Hearst, whose twin discoveries the Republican ticket nominated at Cleveland."

Throughout the Barkley speech were effective points and phrases such as the Hearst twit at the Knox-Landon ticket. The Kentucky Senator did not fail to make them effective to the convention. That he reduced the delegates to enthusiastic attention was a major feat to begin with.

Before he spoke, the entire floor of the convention had been a bedlam of noise-makers, bands, yells and screams. The Rhode Island delegation, clad in crimson fire helmets—"Rhode Island Reds"—was brilliant in the front row; the West Virginians paraded in hill-billy costumes, and everybody had a mechanical addition to his lungs.

They Liked His Style

But Senator Barkley caught and held them all. They applauded at the right places, stopped when he waved to them, and altogether displayed their respect for old-fashioned forensic mastery.

The Kentucky Senator was doubly successful because, with the idiom, the standing, and the technique of the old school he spoke the doctrine of the New Deal. It will be the same when Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas takes the floor. Both are "stalwarts" in fullest sense of the word. They are orthodox Democrats of long standing. To accuse them of Socialism or Communism strains even campaign oratory. Thus they are the appropriate orators to preach the New Deal gospel.

Technically and strategically, therefore, the New Deal scores a point over the Republican convention at the end of the first 24 hours. Its keynote speech was a greater success. But tomorrow is another day and November is far off.

Loudspeakers Lead Way

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Loudspeakers at Philadelphia's main intersections told delegates today how to get to the convention hall, when the proceedings were starting and, when clouds gathered, that it might rain.

Ford and LINCOLN ZEPHYR
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No need to buy! You can RENT a Gas Water Heater.
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DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
AIR-CONDITIONING SALES
We're celebrating! By July 4th we'll be released from summer's heat with
AIR-CONDITIONING Throughout the Store
Join with us in this summer spree—bargains in every department.

Independence Hall Spans History Of Nation and State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—Best known of all Philadelphia's historic shrines is Independence Square, with its group of buildings so closely connected with the birth of the Republic. Various events are planned here this week during the Democratic National Convention.

Albert M. Greenfield, chairman of the All Philadelphia Citizens' Committee, has declared his organization is prepared to extend every possible facility for convention visitors who desire to see Independence Hall and its museum.

The first buildings of the Independence Hall group to be erected was the old State House of the Colonial period. The group now comprises this main or central building, the two arcades connecting it with two two-story buildings, called the wings, and the two larger buildings, one on the corner of Fifth and Chestnut and the other on the corner of Sixth and Chestnut.

Model of Architecture

The units of the group are fine examples of Colonial or Georgian architecture, both in the dignity and richness of the general scheme and in the execution of detail.

The State House and wings were designed and built by Andrew Hamilton, a Philadelphia barrister of the Colonial period. The two other buildings, the lots fo. which he created a trust, were not erected until shortly after the close of the Revolution. At the time of its completion, the group, including the two arcades, was the largest building for State and municipal purposes in America.

The history of Independence Hall begins several decades before the Revolution. As early as the third decade of the eighteenth century the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania hired a house annually for its deliberations.

On May 1, 1729, "the House took into consideration the necessity of a House of the Assembly for this Province to meet in, and it was unanimously resolved that two thousand pounds of the thirty thousand pounds then to be emitted in paper currency should be appropriated towards building such a House."

Work Started in 1732

Andrew Hamilton, a member of the Assembly, who was one of the committee of three appointed to select a site and put up the building, authorized William Allen, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, to buy, in his own name, for the use of the Province, the first piece of ground necessary. This was in 1730, and by 1732 Hamilton succeeded in getting the balance of the ground needed. In the spring of 1732 ground was broken and the building begun.

The first occupancy of the State House by the Legislature was in October, 1736, when Mr. Hamilton was elected Speaker for the seventh term, and Benjamin Franklin was chosen clerk. The building was still unfinished in 1741, and in the summer of that year the Assembly insisted that at least the plastering and glazing be finished for the next session and that "the whole building with all its parts should be finished without delay."

It was not until 1750 the Assembly ordered the tower to be carried up "to contain the staircase, with a suitable place therein for hanging a Bell," and in June, 1753, the Liberty Bell was hung by Pass and Stow, of Philadelphia.

The County Building—Congress Hall—was begun in 1787 and finished in 1789. The City Building was begun in 1789 and finished in 1791.

The Congress of the United States occupied the County Building from the beginning of its third session, Dec. 6, 1790, until the seat of government was removed to Washington, D. C., in 1800.

In this building Washington was inaugurated for his second term as President of the United States on March 4, 1793, and John Adams was inaugurated there on March 4, 1797. The lower floor was occupied by the House of Representatives. The Senate had the second floor.

On the second floor of the City Building, Fifth Street, the Supreme Court of the United States held its first session, beginning February 7, 1791, and continued until August 15, 1800.

Purchased for $70,000

In 1816 Philadelphia became the actual owner of the entire property for the sum of $70,000. In 1854 the second story of the State House was fitted up for the use of City Councils, which continued to meet there until completion of the new City Hall in 1895.

Some years later the entire group of buildings was restored and now are kept as nearly as possible in their original form, as a memorial of 1775 and its associations.

The National Museum is a permanent public exhibition of early American portraiture and a general collection of objects associated with the history of America from the period of discovery to the middle of the nineteenth century.

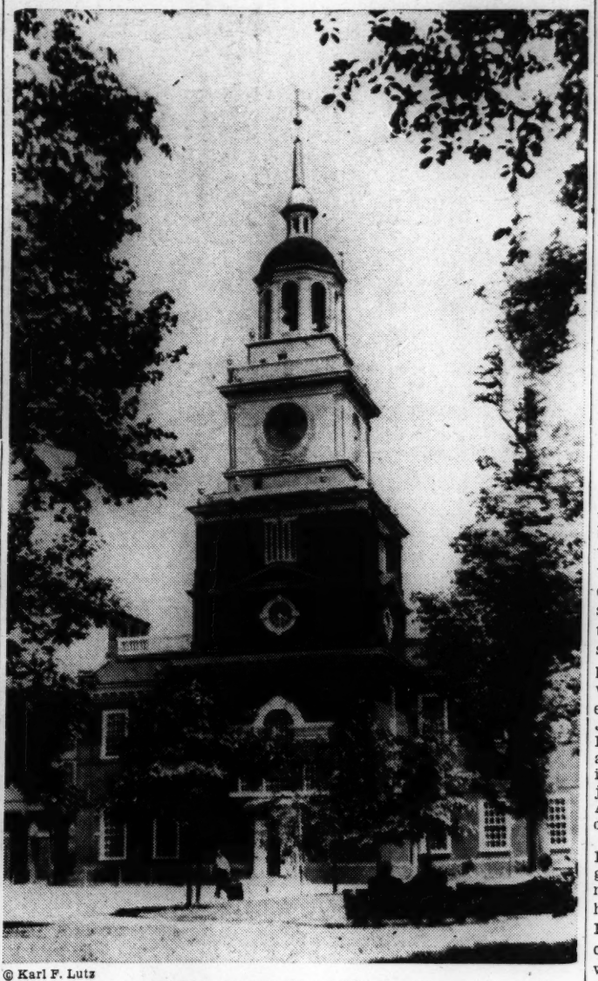
Managed by the city the museum is maintained by public funds appropriated by the municipality. Visitors to the museum average 900,000 annually

The Liberty Bell is on exhibition in the main corridor of the tower entrance.

Philadelphia the Scene Of First G.O.P. Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 — Eighty years ago, it is being recalled by local historians, the first Republican National Convention was held in this city—but this was not Philadelphia's first national convention. In 1848 Zachary Taylor was nominated by the Whig Party convention which met in the old "Chinese Museum."



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Historic Building in Philadelphia
Convention Visitors Will Find a Welcome Here

Farley Draws New GOP Fire For Spoils and Fund Raising

(Continued from Page 1)

tickets to notification rallies over the country Saturday night in some 6343 communities. Purchase of a ticket makes the subscriber a "Roosevelt nominator."

$250,000 From Program

Mr. Farley believes the party will raise an additional $250,000 from the book of the convention retailing for $2.50, whose 400 pages are jammed with advertisements. Many of these are "page ads" said to cost from $2000 to $7500 each. That leaves only about $600,000 to $700,000 to be raised by the old-time contribution methods.

Part of the latter will come from a variety of lesser money-making schemes. There is a leather-bound edition of the convention book for example with Mr. Garner's signature, selling for $50; with President Roosevelt's signature for $100. Then there are metal markers for automobiles and windshield stickers and for $1 anyone can buy one of these and be enrolled as a "Roosevelt courier." There are also pencil sketches of the candidates for sale, and other forms of raising money.

Mr. Farley holds it to the credit of the party that this mercenary but necessary phase of running a campaign is being financed on what he describes as a "democratic basis."

Ads Stir Protest

A good deal of controversy is likely to flow, however, out of the advertisements in the book of the convention. Of the seven preferred positions in the book, three were bought by distilleries, while the inside front cover was purchased by a brewer. Liquor advertisements, it is recalled, also held a prominent position in the Republican convention book. Four years ago, with wets and drys still bitterly contesting the Eighteenth Amendment, such a situation could not have occurred. Indeed, the suddenness with which prohibition has disappeared for the moment at least, as a political question is unique in the long history of national issues.

The Democrats are the party in power, and the heavy purchase of advertisements of big engineering and contracting firms is bound to rouse controversy, and already has. It is charged that some advertisers were warned of political reprisals, and possible failure of new contracts, if they refused to advertise. The advertising director of the book is J. S. Yardley. Democratic solicitors, it is stated, were given a list of prospects, and in the event of refusal were ordered to report at length to Mr. Yardley, so that "we can intelligently report them to the Democratic National Committee."

Sample Advertisements

Whatever the truth of alleged political pressure, the convention book is full of advertisements of firms selling goods and services to the Government. The firms do not make a secret of the fact, but boast of their federal connection. The New York Ice Machinery Corporation of York, Penna., declares in full page advertisement that it was "entrusted with the responsibility" of air-conditioning the National Archives building at Washington. The Carrier Engineering Corporation of Newark takes a page to tell how it has air-conditioned the Supreme Court Building and other immense new federal structures. The Chicago contracting firm of Michael Pentarelli, Inc., in a typical advertisement describes a $772,070 PWA contract for sewer construction. Democrats pooh-pooh the charges declaring government contracts are let on competitive bid basis in any event, under law.

Despite this, the list of advertisers reads like a Who's Who of government contractors, from Armour & Co., packers, to General Electric and Royal Typewriter Company. Here again, the Democrats only seem to have done on a more spectacular scale what the Republicans did at Cleveland. But the allegation of pressure by unscrupulous or overzealous solicitors persists.

Post Office Workers

In the much smaller field of individual post office workers, this same charge of political pressure is leveled against Mr. Farley by Representative Charles A. Hallock, Republican of Indiana, and Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, Republican of Rhode Island. They have offered evidence of a letter of solicitation to Massachusetts postal workers, despite their civil service status.

Mr. Farley acknowledged that some local committee might have been "overzealous" in their appeals. In an effort to counteract the attack, Mr. Farley inserted a notice in the latest postal bulletin calling attention to the Massachusetts letter, and telling post office workers to disregard solicitation from any source for campaign contributions.

Farley Defends Methods

In a radio address last Sunday night he reverted to the subject and described the novel methods of raising money, declaring that "for the first time in political history it is shown to be possible to secure funds in an open and above board way. It is insurance against obligation to those who, by large single donations, hope to secure special favors after election day."

There the situation rests for the moment. Mr. Farley has no apologies to offer. If he leaves the Cabinet, it will be solely for the benefit of his superior, the man for whom he worked faithfully at the Chicago convention and for whom he has organized this convention to a unanimity which Republicans may secretly envy.

Fund Coercion Charged By Democratic Leader

LOS ANGELES, June 24 (AP)—Culbert L. Olson, chairman of the Democratic central committee, said today he had been reliably informed WPA workers were being coerced into buying nominator tickets to hear President Roosevelt's acceptance speech.

In a telegram to the President, Mr. Olson said he had been told that individuals intrusted with the sale of the tickets were "expressly or impliedly threatening to have WPA workers discharged if they fail to purchase a definite number of tickets whether able to do so or not."

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Recipes Exchanged and Beauty Line-Up Formed at Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 24—While women in the inner circles were discussing such serious questions as the platform and campaign tactics, the rest of the more than 500 feminine delegates and alternates did the usual amount of talk about clothes and recipes.

The latter subject was raised by a scrapple breakfast arranged by Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller of Philadelphia. The radio broadcasters, hard put to keep their microphones engaged, got Molly Dewson, who hails from Boston, to tell about baked beans and codfish cakes. Women from other states gave their recipes and a rush was soon on at the broadcasting studio for copies.

Blondes Together

The style note for the convention was set by a group of radiant young blondes—wives of New Dealers—who sat in the front row of the convention stage. The cynosure of all eyes was Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, slim young wife of the secretary of the National Committee who wore a shiny black suit into which celophane had been woven, and a cartwheel hat. With her were her equally beautiful sisters, Miss Hope Jackson, and Mrs. Lawrence W. Roberts, wife of the former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Later in the week, this group expects to be joined by another attractive blonde, Anna Boettinger, daughter of President Roosevelt.

Behind the young ladies sat Mrs. Homer S. Cummings, who spends a great deal of time dodging camera men because she doesn't like to have her picture taken, and Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, conservatively clad in navy and white.

Three congresswomen were on hand for the opening session—Mrs. O'Day, who has been hard at work on the women's plank ever since her arrival; Mrs. Norton, who later in the week is to answer Herbert Hoover's argument that the New Deal has dealt a blow to women investors; and Mrs. Virginia Jenckes, of Indiana, happy over her election as honorary assistant secretary of the convention.

Farley Children

Mrs. James A. Farley, at the far right of the platform, was more concerned about what the photographers and broadcasters were going to do next to young Jim than she was about her clothes. One minute they had him talking on a nation-wide hook-up, and the next minute he was high on the shoulders of a Texas cowboy waving a 10-gallon hat. Serenely by sat his two sisters, Betty and Ann.

Outside of a group of clerical workers who have been honored with the titles of assistant secretary, the only woman officer of the convention thus far is Mrs. Elizabeth M. McNamara of Cambridge, Mass., who has been named assistant parliamentarian. Mrs. Louis W. Howe, widow of President Roosevelt's former secretary-advisor, is here as a delegate from Massachusetts.

In the press box, receiving much less of the limelight than she did two weeks ago in Cleveland, where she was both a delegate and an interpreter, sits Alice Longworth.

Laura Ingalls, holder of two transcontinental non-stop flight records, is scheduled to fly over the city, releasing peace message in behalf of the Emergency Peace Campaign, this afternoon.

Zioncheck Avoids Test

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Court action to determine the mental status of Representative Marion A. Zioncheck of Washington State was called off today as the young legislator started a course of treatment in a private hospital at Towson, Md.

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Philadelphia Refuses to Be Outdone by Cleveland in Color and Noise

Women Present Eight Planks For Party Platform

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 24—Eight planks touching on housing, education, a stronger Civil Service, consumer protection, the labor amendment and individual liberty are today in the hands of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, chairman of the Democratic Resolutions Committee, as a gift from the women of the party.

Specifically the planks call for:

1. A peace program including stronger neutrality legislation, taxing profits out of war and a limited defense policy.
2. Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment and supplementary legislation to make effective a 16-year age standard.
3. Repeal of laws that discriminate against qualified women in government on the basis of marital, economic status or residence.

Voice for Consumers

4. Provision in the administration of laws affecting consumers for representation and protection of their interests.
5. Extension and strengthening of the Civil Service.
6. Legislation to provide an adequate federal housing program.
7. Continuation of an educational program which will be a positive factor in the reconstruction of the nation.
8. Opposition to laws which compel any selected group of citizens to take a special oath other than the oath of allegiance to the Constitution which all officials take in accordance with the laws or the state and federal governments.

Ignore Wage Problem

The women's committee left to the men the controversial minimum wage question with its constitutional entanglements. They also passed over the National Woman's Party plank for an equal-rights amendment to the Constitution.

Representative Caroline O'Day of New York, chairman of the committee, said she considered the peace plank to be the most important, but Miss Mary W. Dewson, chairman of the women's division of the Democratic National Committee, was more interested in the preamble which reads, "During the last three years women have widened their interest from isolated individual laws to broader social and economic trends and are looking at America as a whole. They have come to realize that human welfare is inseparably connected with econmic conditions.

"Possessed of a broader social outlook, aware of the responsibility of the Federal Government—women commend this Administration for taking the lead in solving these modern human problems .Such leadership, such government commands the respect and confidence of women and offers a challenge and a future opportunity to those whose zeal for service is strong."

Working with Mrs. O'Day in drawing up the planks was a committee of 14, including Emily Newell Blair, former vicechairman of the National Committee; Lavinia Engle, former Maryland state legislator; Mrs. Burton W. Musser, Utah National Committee Woman; Louis Galleher, national vice-president of the young Democrats; Mrs. Thomas McAllister, Democratic Committee Woman for Michigan; Mrs. H. H. Lamberton Jr., National Committee Woman from Minnesota; Harriet Elliott, dean of women at the University of North Carolina; Mrs. Bennett Champ Clark, wife of Senator Clark; Jo Coffin, second in command at the government printing office; Annette Abbott Adams, former Assistant Attorney General; Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, and Mrs. Carl Pryor of Iowa.

Status Improved

Democratic women from the northeastern states gathered at a New Deal breakfast today to hear Miss Frances Perkins, first woman cabinet member, tell how the status of working women has improved under the New Deal. "The records of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics," she said, "show that in the 14 manufacturing establishments in this country which employ the largest number of women, employment increased 27.1 per cent between March 1933 and March 1936, with a corresponding increase of 78.3 per cent in pay rolls and from 16 to 57 per cent in per capita earnings. She traced other benefits for women in industry to alphabetical agencies concerned with labor relations, employment and serial security.

Wide World; International

Business and Social Activities Keep Delegates Busy

Upper Left—View of Receiving Line at Democratic National Committee Headquarters in Philadelphia. Lower Left—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Official Hostess of the Convention. Upper Right—Mrs. Norman E. Mack of New York, National Committeewoman From the Virgin Islands, and Mrs. Elizabeth McNamara, National Committeewoman From Boston, at Meeting in Convention Hall. Lower Center—Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller. Lower Right—Miss Florence Kirlin of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. La Rue Brown of Boston, Members of the National League of Women Voters

Convention Nears Its Real Business

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, June 24

HERE is the program of today's business of the Democratic National Convention (eastern daylight saving time):

10 a. m.—Platform committee hearings.

12 noon—Convention called to order by Senator Alben W. Barkley, temporary chairman, for confirmation of routine committee appointments.

Indefinite hour—Rules Committee takes up two-thirds rule.

8 p. m.—Night session convenes for routine preliminary business prior to hearing speech of permanent chairman, Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, scheduled for 10 p. m.

Delegates Commute

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Bronx delegation is stopping at a hotel in Atlantic City. The delegates made it clear, however, that they had not taken "a walk," were 100 per cent for President Roosevelt, and expected to attend every session. They are commuting by special buses.

Now It's 'Remembered Man'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 23—"The remembered man" will be the slogan under which Democratic women, led by Miss Mary Dewson of New York, will go into the campaign to re-elect President Roosevelt.

Announcing the new byword on the eve of the national convention here, "Molly" Dewson explained, "I decided that since we talked so much in 1932 about the 'forgotten man' we ought to be calling him the 'remembered man' now."

* * *

Three badges pinned to the neat navy and white print dress of Representative Caroline O'Day caught her eye and she exclaimed, "Why, Caroline, you look like an animated Christmas tree."

"They caught me and told me I couldn't go anywhere without them," apopolized Mrs. O'Day, explaining that she wore one because she is delegate from New York State, a second because she is delegate-at-large, and a third because she is state vice-chairman. "I'm still trying to find out how many votes I have," she laughed.

With the appearance of Mrs. Ruth Burke of Lagrange, N. C., who won a trip to the convention for getting 542 subscriptions to the Democratic Digest, women's division magazine, Miss Dewson took the opportunity to say, as a native Bostonian, that in party activities "there are no women more energetic anywhere than southern women."

* * *

An interested observer at this year's convention is Mrs. George Bass of Chicago, the first and only woman to preside over a session of a national political convention. She was chairman of the session in the 1920 San Francisco convention that gave women the right to be national committeewomen. Today she is head of a federal narcotic burtau district with headquarters in Chicago.

* * *

An ovation greeted Miss Frances Perkins, first woman Cabinet officer as she stepped from her car in front of the Bellevue-Stratford, after a motor trip from Washington yesterday afternoon. "Everybody in the world must be here already," she exclaimed as she attempted to follow a bell hop through the crowded lobby.

'Oh, Susanna' Has a Rival

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 23—Poetic competition of the conventional kind will be meted out to the Republicans who converted "Oh Susanna" into a campaign song for Governor Alf M. Landon.

The Democratic muse has not been less active. To the tune of "Marching Through Georgia," the Democrats now have a rousing ditty that is slated to be the pièce de résistance of the Democratic National Convention's "close (if any) harmony."

It's called "Why We Are Voting for Roosevelt." Here are a couple of verses:

Herbie Hoover promised us two chickens in each pot.
Breadlines and depression were the only things we got.
I lost my job, my bank blew up and I was on the spot.
That's why I'm voting for Roosevelt.

Hooray, hooray, Herb Hoover's gone away.
Hooray, hooray, I hope he's gone to stay.
For now I'm back to work and get my three squares every day.
That's why I'm voting for Roosevelt.

They tell us Mr. Landon is a very clever gent.
He kids them out in Kansas though he never spends a cent,
But Willie Hearst and Standard Oil are coughing up his rent.
That's why I'm voting for Roosevelt.

Hooray, hooray, they fooled me once before.
Hooray, hooray, and I was feeling sore.
No GOP can hoodwink me, as in the days of yore.
That's why I'm voting for Roosevelt.

Wall Street sure is kicking for they know they're on the pan.
Franklin D. in Washington upset their little plan.
And now the one on top is that poor once forgotten man.
That's why we're voting for Roosevelt.

Hooray, hooray he banished all our fear.
Hooray, hooray, our banks are in the clear
He brought us back prosperity and gave us back our beer,
That's why we're voting for Roosevelt.

Upton Sinclair Demands EPIC-Democratic Plank

PASADENA, Calif., June 24 (AP)—A demand for a "production for use" plank in the Democratic national platform was telegraphed to California and New York members of the Resolutions Committee at Philadelphia by Upton Sinclair.

Mr. Sinclair, Democratic candidate for Governor two years ago on a platform for such a measure, made public a telegram to Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York in which he said: "No one knows how many thousands of these Democrats are going to move into a third party unless this pledge is included in the platform you are now preparing. Many have already gone into the Progressive Party."

Philadelphia Mayor 'Adjourns Politics' During Convention

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—S. Davis Wilson, Republican mayor of Philadelphia, welcomed the Democratic national convention to the city today in a speech expressing hope that in the next four years "our fate shall be directed by men exercising the highest good faith and the noblest motives."

Mayor Wilson veered away from political issues as he told the delegates of the city's historical and industrial background.

"For this week," he said, "politics are adjourned in this, the city of brotherly love."

He urged the delegates to visit the shipyards, Constitution Hall, where hangs the Liberty Bell, and Betsy Ross House, and pointed to the city as "the first capital of the United States, where the first continental congress met, where the immortal Declaration of Independence was written, signed and proclaimed to a new world, and the Constitution adopted."

New Deal May Recall Bowers From Spain To Aid in Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Claude Bowers, United States Ambassador to Spain, may be recalled by the Democratic Party high command to aid in the campaign for President Roosevelt's re-election, it was learned here today.

What nominal position he would be given is still uncertain, but his task would be to co-operate with Charles Michaelson, publicity director for the Democratic National Committee, in directing Roosevelt publicity from behind the scenes.

Mr. Bowers, who was an editorial writer on the old New York World, is regarded as one of the outstanding publicists and political strategists of the day. He was keynoter at the Democratic national convention of 1928. His experience and ability would, it is felt, be of tremendous value to the Democrats in guiding the general tone of the campaign, deciding the issues to be emphasized and those to be ignored and supervising the speeches of those who go on the hustings.

Congress Praised By Liberties Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—While the second session of the 74th Congress has received much criticism, it was described by the American Civil Liberties Union as "one of the most helpful to the cause of civil rights in recent years. Every gag bill to come before it was defeated, the union added.

In a statement sent to members of its national committee, the union stressed the importance of the La Follette resolution, passed by the Senate, for an investigation of violations of civil liberty and collective bargaining, and announced its approval of the defeat of all bills to tighten deportation laws, of the Kramer sedition and the McCormack military disaffection bills, and of the Dobbins bill to strengthen the powers of postal censorship.

"The record of this session of the 74th Congress as it affected civil rights was encouraging," the statement says. "While much positive legislation that is vitally important was not enacted, not a single one of the seevral dozen ominous gag bills striking at peaceful activities of workers, pacifists and political dissenters was passed."

Mrs. Roosevelt Seen As Political Factor

(Continued from Page 1)

from the New Deal, at the end of the meeting asked if she could have a few moments to speak spontaneously of a woman who had been barred from the convention by "social convention."

"But," she added, "she is not one who has been bound by social convention these last three years. Recognizing that she had a special responsibility to the people of the United States, she has gone out over the length and breadth of the country in the face of unpleasant criticism not only to meet people as a friend, but to make herself a channel for the solution of their needs, their hopes and their desires. She has been gallant, courageous, intelligent and wise."

Close by sat Mrs. Roosevelt's close friends and business partners, Miss Nancy Cook and Miss Marion Dickerman, who were moved visibly moved by the tribute.

The ovation which followed the mention of the Presidents wife's name showed that in the minds of Democratic women she will be a potent, even if unseen and unheard figure in the campaign.

© Bachrach

Mayor S. Davis Wilson
Republican of Philadelphia, Who Welcomed the Delegates to the Democratic National Convention

Steel Guard Slain In Strike Violence

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, June 23 (AP)—A company guard was slain and four men wounded in rioting today at the strike-closed Portsmouth works of the Wheeling Steel Corporation.

Sheriff Arthur Oakes read the riot act and ordered the streets of New Boston, two miles east, cleared.

He said about 75 strikers and sympathizers engaged a dozen company guards in gun fight, in which between 200 and 300 shots were fired—the first major outbreak of violence since a strike closed the plant May 22.

Platform Group Membership Is Nearly Complete

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—The resolutions committee, to recommend a platform to the Democratic convention, was virtually completed today. Its membership was announced as follows:

Senator Hugo L. Black, Alabama.
Hugo Farmer, Arizona.
C. A. Fuller, Arkansas.
J. Stitt Wilson, California.
Walter Walker, Colorado.
Senator Francis T. Maloney, Connecticut.
John Biggs Jr., Delaware.
C. B. Treadway, Florida.
Senator W. F. George, Georgia.
Senator J. P. Pope, Idaho.
Norman L. Jones, Illinois.
Wayne Coy, Indiana.
Senator Louis Murphy, Iowa.
Willard J. Bredenthal, Kansas.
J. C. W. Beckham, Kentucky.
Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana.
Fred H. Lancaster, Maine.
Senator George L. Radcliffe, Maryland.
Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts.
Frank Picard, Michigan.
John Farrell, Minnesota.
Oscar Johnson, Mississippi.
James Pendergast, Missouri.
Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana.
I. J. Dunn, Nebraska.
William E. Boyle, Nevada.
Dr. Samuel T. Ladd, New Hampshire.
David Wilentz, New Jersey.
Senator Carl A. Hatch, New Mexico.
Senator Robert F. Wagner, New York.
Senator Josiah W. Bailey, North Carolina.
Harry Lashkowitz, North Dakota.
Senator Robert J. Bulkley, Ohio.
Senator Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma.
Edward C. Kelly, Oregon.
Matthew H. McCoskey, Pennsylvania.
John P. Hartigan, Rhode Island.
Senator James F. Byrnes, South Carolina.
South Dakota: (no caucus).
Hill McAlister, Tennessee.
Earl Crowley, Texas.
O. R. Nichelson, Utah.
Fred C. Martin, Vermont.
George C. Perry, Virginia.
Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Washington.
Minter Wilson, West Virginia.
Charles E. Hammersley, Wisconsin.
Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyoming.
Anthony J. Dimond, Alaska.
Secretary Daniel C. Roper, District of Columbia.
William Heen, Hawaii.
Frank Murphy, Philippine Islands.
Porto Rico (contest).
Canal Zone (contest).
Helmer Berg, Virgin Islands.

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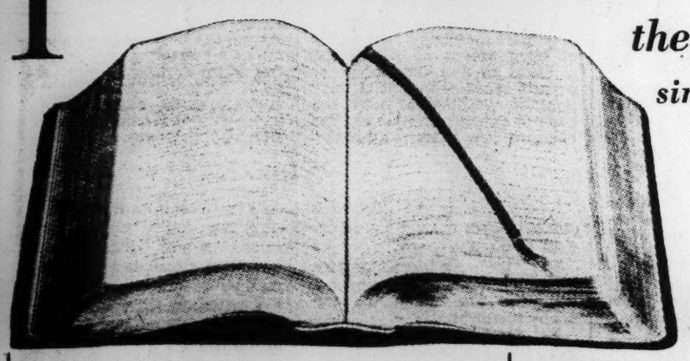

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22 "Therefore I tell you,
never trouble about what you are to eat in life,
nor about what you are to put on your body;
23 life is something more than food, and the body is something more than clothes.
24 Look at the crows! they neither sow nor reap,
no storehouse or granary have they,
and yet God feeds them.
How much more are you worth than birds!
25 Which of you can add an ell to his height by troubling about it?
26 and if you cannot manage even this why trouble over other things?
27 Look how the lilies neither spin nor weave;
and yet, I tell you, even Solomon in all his grandeur was never robed like one of them.
28 Now if God so clothes grass which blooms today in the field and is thrown tomorrow into the furnace, How much more will He clothe you? O men,
29 how little you trust him! So do not seek food and drink
30 and be worried; pagans make food and drink their aim in life, but your Father knows
31 quite well you need that; only seek His realm, and it will be yours over and above.

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Democratic Keynoter Holds Delegates With Old-Time Forensic Ardor

PHILADELPHIA, June 24 (AP)—The text of the keynote speech of Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky before the Democratic national convention follows in substance:

Ladies and gentlemen of the convention:

We have assembled, as we have done for more than a century, to justify in government a liberalism designed to promote those primal and inalienable rights which outweigh all political formalism and all conceptions of special privilege.

We are assembled here not merely to defend but to proclaim the New Deal, as the surest highway to that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," to which Thomas Jefferson devoted his life and Franklin D. Roosevelt is consecrating every fiber of his immortal spirit.

We meet in the fullness of national responsibility in all branches of the Government save one, and with a record of performance never equaled in the history of the Republic; and on that record we stand before the American people without apology and without retreat.

We meet to rename, and subsequently to re-elect, to the highest office within our gift a man whose build-up is his record.

As we survey the picture which the world presents and contemplate the four tragic years just prior to 1933, and the slow but steady progress of our country under this Democratic administration, we are moved by a sense of profound gratitude that the nation today looks into the future with eyes that see within reach the goal of a happier and more abundant life for all our people.

Background

We come to this convention in the name of a Democracy which is national in its historic background, in its approach to and willingness to deal in a national way with problems that are national in their scope.

We recognize the complexity of modern life. We covet no power that would deprive the states of the right to deal locally with local responsibilities. These are adequate to consume the energies of all who are willing to devote themselves to their solution.

But we rocognize the undeniable and self-evident fact that because of our growth in territory, population, wealth, the means of production, distribution and consumption and the facilities of transportation and communication which have knitted the American people into a nation, certain great vital questions affecting the daily lives of the people as a whole have been projected into our economic and social structure.

These vital questions cannot be stubbornly avoided or their solution long delayed by any political party or any administration which has an adequate sense of its responsibility to the people.

Political organizations are neither created nor justified merely as means of obtaining public office. Their justification lies alone in affording a means of expression and desire, as well as a focus of responsibility, in the administration of public affairs.

Thomas Jefferson is often misrepresented by those who pay to him the dubious homage of the lip as having said: "That government is best which governs least."

Unfair Selection

From all the volumes which Jefferson wrote it is indeed unfair to lift and emphasize a single sentence, uttered concerning an ideal state of human perfection never yet attained. If that sentence must be taken without context or reservation, it is but a step to the doctrine that "that government is best which governs not at all."

In this age of infinite complexity, of mutual dependence of community on community, state on state and nation on nation, all responsible governments must enlarge their field of activity and supervision to the end that the weak may be protected from the strong and rapacious and the approximation of justice among all classes may be secured.

Any political group, therefore, who, in the midst of tragic impotence among the people to adjust unaided their lives and fortunes, and carve their individual paths through the impenetrable forests of economic density, hides behind the sedentary indolence of some ancient shibboleth, is unfit for high station or responsibility in the society of our day.

This is a moving, changing world in which we live. New generations, viewing the discarded shell of ancient theories, and impatient with the fatal doctrine of defeatism, are asking why, among all the arts and sciences and achievements of man, only government is a laggard. And make no mistake about it, they are searching for the answer.

Despised

It was this impatience with the blighting atmosphere of the political and social antiquarian that made Jefferson the foremost, as well as the most despised, liberal of his generation; that drove Andrew Jackson along a course for which he was denounced as a vulgar ruffian; that inspired Abraham Lincoln toward a goal for which he was described as the earthly incarnation of coarse buffoonery; and that Woodrow Wilson was cynically pictured as a dreamy professor bent on political and social experimentation.

Franklin Roosevelt finds himself in glorious companionship with these great spirits who spurned the chariot of futility and negation.

He has not dallied with defeat nor taken counsel with cowardice lest his feet be found on untraveled ground. He has sought to dedicate the power of this Government to the service of the people who support it with their substance and their blood. He has restored to them faith in it and control over it.

Why was it essential that the powers of government be exerted in a new way on the daily life of the American people? Why is it impossible to tread the same old paths, no matter where they lead? Why had there been a complete breakdown in nearly every branch of public and private endeavor?

12 Long Years

Because for 12 years—yea, 12 "long" years—the ancient doctrinaires of special privilege had stood at the pilot's wheel on our ship of state. Because the powers of government had been exercised to promote the ends of injustice and bring a palsy to the efforts of the people exerted in their own behalf.

Because the streams intended for the unretarded flow of the people's energies were choked and we found it necessary here and there to cut a new and straighter channel instead of trying to clean out an old and crooked one.

I find no relish in picking or pointing at ancient wounds. But in order to assess the wisdom of the remedies we have administered, let us diagnose the ailments from which we suffered.

They are of such recent existence that it ought not to be necessary to recount them. But my distinguished friend, the Senator from Oregon, who was temporary chairman of the Republican convention, forgot to mention them at Cleveland.

And some of those who suffered and have been cured are now the most arrogant in their antagonism to the process which brought them through the crisis. Some of those who were rescued from drowning in the economic flood-waters let loose by the previous 12 "long" years, now complain because in lifting them out we were forced to pull their hair.

Maladies

When the present Administration assumed office on March 4, 1933, all classes of society bore the marks of such a combination of maladies that it is only possible to mention them in the vaguest outline.

These maladies were not local. They were not set off by metes and bounds. They were not walled in by territorial barriers nor quarantined by yellow flags nailed to a tree.

They were maladies which took root deeply in the whole body of our social and economic fabric and were therefore chronic. They have been fostered by enduring neglect, magnified by political folly, aggravated by venality and perpetuated by the frantic effort to cure them by their causes.

No nation can prosper long or truly which finds no outlet for the surplus products of its genius and labor.

But in four years—yea, "four long years"—under the guidance of the man who was applauded, but not renominated at Cleveland, we saw our trade with the world decline from $10,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 per year, setting the feet of 3,000,000 men upon the streets and turning their faces toward the lengthening bread lines.

For 10 "long" years the condition of the American farmer had steadily declined in spite of the hectic flush of prosperity found on other portions of the economic body.

Saw Debts Grow

Each recurring season saw him compelled to accept for the products of his toil less than the cost of their production; saw his debts enlarged and his ability reduced; saw one half the farms of the nation under mortgage and one fifth of these on the verge of foreclosure; saw his foreign markets lost and his home markets reduced; saw mounting and unsalable surpluses in all the basic products of the farm.

The farmer was losing not only his home, his toil, the rewards of his life and energy. He was losing faith in the ability or willingness of organized society through its only agency, government, to give him the same kind of break it had for generations given to others.

He was losing faith in political promises which had made him the victim of cynical indifference and devastating greed.

As if to pile Ossa on Pelion, the avenues of public and private credit were closed to him and the cry of the auctioneer was heard at every courthouse door.

In the realm of finance, chaos greater than was ever seen in this or any other nation spread its shadow across the country.

In the four years from 1928 to 1932 more banks had closed in failure than had ever closed before, and more than in all the rest of the world in the same length of time.

The impact of the crash was so terrific and convulsive that through terror men cried out in the anguish of their souls at the loss of their life's savings and their economic independence.

Industrial production had declined to 53 per cent of normal while industrial employment declined to 61 per cent. The purring wheels of production were silent and smokeless smokestacks were silhouetted against the heavens like monuments on a deserted battlefield.

Led on by the sires of speculative excess, and by the false signals flashed from the doors of the Treasury and the Executive Mansion, millions of men and women found themselves stunned by the falling debris of worthless securities foisted on them by investment pirates. They saw their substance drawn from their hands as if by some unseen magic force.

Archaic and unethical methods of business competition obtained illegitimate profit regardless of merit and strangled smaller units of production and distribution.

Three Long Years

"Three long years" of Republican superiority found local charity and relief everywhere collapsing, and millions of human beings were begging for bread, raiment and shelter, and uncounted numbers of them found sleep only by the roadside, or upon park benches from which they crawled with the rising sun like dogs from a kennel.

Upon the crowded street corner the soap-box agitator found it not difficult to lash into fury the emotions which were aroused in the disillusioned souls of men, who had lost not only lands and buildings and jobs and scraps of paper, but their faith in government, in society and justice and the spiritual foundations which sanctify the use and enjoyment of every earthly possession.

Dance Ends

In 1929 the debauch of the Coolidge-Hoover revelry and the "twelve long years" of Hamiltonian exploitation were over. The dance was ended at last. The gaunt pipers of bankruptcy, starvation and unemployment had come to claim their fee.

One sudden blast of wrath from outraged truth and decency and honor and prudence and thrift and common sense—and the tinsel tower of false dreams, false pride, false promises and false hope collapsed in irretrievable ruin and dreary desolation.

"Three long years" of normalcy and they had wiped out half the values accumulated in this nation since Christopher Columbus, and half the total income of all the people of these United States.

Three long years and
We did not dare to breathe a prayer
Or to give our anguish scope,
Something was dead in each of us,
And what was dead was hope.

Then came Franklin Roosevelt and assumed the heaviest burden that ever descended on any man since Washington knelt in the snow and Lincoln watched the Confederate flags across the Potomac. As his first act, he also knelt before an altar and prayed. As his second, he opened his breast to the raging storm and checked it in a day.

Where were his detractors then? They had sought refuge in the storm-cellar. They now cry, "The Republic is in peril. The Republic is lost," and, for all of them, it might have been.

Dictator

The president of the United States Chamber of Commerce asked the President to assume the powers of a dictator "for three long years."

The capital was flooded with paper plans of impotent puppets of toryism begging Government to assume responsibility for all.

The President scored these suggestions. With every word and act he breathed new confidence in American institutions, confidence in the courage of traditional Americanism, and he twitted the nation for its fear of fear.

There is not an American who does not know what happened then. Faith returned. Confidence revived. National courage rose like the sun at dawn. Faces that for "three long years" had forgotten how to smile brightened and looked up. Americanism returned to America.

Shall I recount the steps by which this task was charted and is moving to fulfillment?

Have the American people forgotten the valley into which they were led, and are they unconscious of the resistless tread of their feet out of that valley and up the long, rough slopes to the heights from which they had descended?

Need I remind you of that stroke of boldness which proclaimed the holiday of banks? Or the passage of the Emergency Banking Act? Of the Banking Act of 1935, which together restored not only banking but public confidence in banks? Which withdrew banks from the feverish speculation of the stock market and made them banks again? Which strengthened their foundations and guaranteed their deposits and enticed from hiding places billions of dollars which had sought security in seclusion?

Questions

And need I remind you that the Republicans who manipulated the Cleveland convention nominated a man for President who before the American Bankers Association denounced the Federal Deposit Insurance Act which guaranteed the deposits of the people throughout the United States, and as Governor of his State exerted every ounce of influence at his command to prevent the banks of Kansas from entering the guaranteed system?

What I now ask (and the people have a right to know) is whether the miscellaneous assembly of heterogeneous elements which met at Cleveland two weeks ago, and the ticket which it nominated, approve this great financial program and its results, or whether, if returned to power, they will scuttle it again as they scuttled the great system set up by the Administration of Woodrow Wilson?

Empty Tin Cup

And what I ask (and the people have a right to know) is whether some of those who journeyed to Washington in the days of their distress with a tin cup, a pair of blue glasses and a dog and obtained from the Treasury, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, $2,250,000,000 of the people's money in order that they might live, now propose to belittle their past predicament and those who rescued them from it and made it possible for the national banks alone to turn an annual loss of $150,000,000 to a net profit of more than $200,000,000.

During the four long years just prior to the Roosevelt Administration, more than 7000 banks went out of business, and total deposits in all banks decreased by more than $15,000,000,000.

Ask the 8,000,000 depositors in these vanished banks whether they desire to return to those days of ragged individualism. Ask them whether they favor the repeal or crippling of the guaranty of bank deposits and the election of a man as President who struggled to obstruct both its enactment and its administration.

The answer will be an overwhelming No!

While under Mr. Hoover, more than 7000 banks closed their doors permanently, only 264 state and national banks have closed since March 16, 1933, the end of the bank holiday, and only eight of them were national banks. Thus far in the good year 1936, not a single national bank in the United States has closed its doors in the faces of the people.

Tireless Hull

Need I here recount the efforts of the great Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, to pry ajar the gates of foreign trade and start again the movement of international commerce and good will?

Through the trade agreements authorized by Congress and consummated under that authority, our commerce with other nations has increased from 27 per cent of normal in March, 1933, to 56 per cent of normal in April, 1936; or from $2,933,000,000 in 1932 to $4,330,000,000 in 1935.

But in spite of this, we witnessed in the recent Republican convention a bitter denunciation of the power given to and exercised by the President as being wicked and unconstitutional, in spite of the fact that from 1798 to 1935 Congress has from time to time conferred such authority on the President in the interest of American trade.

The Republican platform proposes to repeal all trade agreements and the law under which they were negotiated.

The hypocrisy and insincerity of those who framed and now accept that pronouncement are revealed in all their nakedness when we recall, as they have conveniently forgotten, that under no less than two past Republican administrations, similar authority was conferred upon Republican Presidents, and no less than 10 such trade agreements were entered into without ratification by the Senate.

Having driven our trade from the seas, locked our ships in the ports and hauled down the American flag as the symbol of commercial enterprise, the Republican leaders now wail and gnash their teeth because we are restoring the flag, the commerce and prestige of the American nation.

What do they offer as a substitute out of the depths of their own political and intellectual bankruptcy? Nothing more nor less than another stroke of commercial apoplexy in the clinic of Smoot and Hawley.

They saw grow up, if they did not foster, a prodigious system of inflated stocks, and saw them peddled from door to door throughout America; and they saw the market prices for them juggled and artificially manipulated beyond the power of the average man to escape or comprehend.

No Warning

Among all the tethered and muzzled spokesmen of the doctrine of laisse faire no warning was uttered or relief proposed. From the lips of none who controlled or were chosen by the Cleveland convention came or has come either movement or utterance indicating either knowledge of the subject or ability or inclination to deal with it.

The Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt found the spreading cancer and removed it, and will administer to the affected parts the healing processes of honesty from which will come a healthier growth and fuller service.

What I ask (and the people have a right to know) is whether the Republican program contemplates the honest enforcement of the new enactments; whether those who shape that program will divorce themselves from whatever allegiance may have held them to these interests; or whether they propose to undo the work we have accomplished.

Fulfillment

The Agricultural Adjustment Act was the fulfillment of this pledge to the farmers of the nation. Under this act, which was voluntary and not compulsory, the prices of farm products were increased, sometimes doubled and trebled, and more than $3,000,000,000 were added to the annual income of agriculture. It was because of this increase in farm income, and the opening of the facilities of financial credit to the farmer that he has been able to save more than three quarters of a million homes, begin the payment of his debts, the repair of his houses and the purchase of things produced by others.

It was because of this that in every referendum held among farmers on the continuation of the President's program, it has been approved by a vote of from 2 to 1 to 20 to 1.

It was because of this that when the Supreme Court intervened to nullify this act, and Republican spokesmen were gleefully exulting over it, the voice of American agriculture appealed for the enactment of the Soil Conservation Act under which they are working out another plan for the enhancement of the rewards of farm life.

They have wept over the slaughter of a few little pigs as if they had been tender human infants nestling at their mothers' breasts. They have shed these tears over the premature death of pigs as if they had been born, educated and destined for the ministry or for politics.

But their bitterest tears are not shed over the fate of little pigs. Their real grief comes from the slaughter of the fat hogs of privilege and plunder which they have fed on the people's substance.

Cotton

They are not weeping because we plowed under a few rows of cotton. Mr. Hoover started that. Their real sorrow springs from the fact that we have plowed under the sordid conceptions of old deal government and its chance ever to be restored to the control of American life.

But the people have been told that the foundations of national credit are sinking because of an unbalanced budget.

Deficits and debts! Who began the deficits which have covered every year since 1920? Did the last Republican administration balance the budget? They merely juggled the estimates of revenue and expenditures. Spending little to retrieve disaster, they increased the public debt by more than four billion dollars.

But these apostles of concealment withheld from their fervid jeremiads the fact that during the four long years of Mr. Hoover the accumulated deficit in the treasury amounted to more than $6,000,000,000, although they increased consumers' taxes from 35 to 60 per cent.

They did not tell you and will not tell you that during the creation of these deficits and unbalanced budgets there was no federal relief program and no public works program; that states and counties and cities threw this burden on the federal doorstep not under Hoover but under Roosevelt.

It was a task for which the Federal Government was not prepared. But there was no alternative but to assume it.

Burdened

At first it was thought that funds should be loaned to the states to be at some time repaid.

This course for various reasons, one being that many of the states could not obligate themselves, had to be abandoned. It was understood, and it was theoretically required, that the states should make substantial contributions to the relief of their own people.

Some of them undertook in good faith to meet the requirement. Others did nothing. Some states were able to balance their budgets because they made no contribution out of their treasuries to feed or clothe or house the helpless.

Those who seek to play miserable politics with human misery shout that these billions of dollars spent for relief and work have been poured out in reckless waste.

The Works Progress Administration has given employment to 3,500,000 people, 95 per cent of whom were taken from the relief rolls in the several states.

With the money and labor this provided between 25,000 and 30,000 worthy projects of public need and value have been constructed and repaired. These include schoolhouses, water and sewer systems, parks and playgrounds, public buildings, flood control systems, airports, farm to market highways, streets and other public improvements.

In addition, the Public Works Administration, through grants and loans to local communities, has given employment to more than 3,500,000 workers for a full year.

Wasted?

Who shall assert that these sums have been wasted? Who shall say that these thousands of useful additions to the property of thousands of communities all over the nation have not brought permanent values not otherwise obtainable? Who shall claim that these two great work administrations have not given a new impetus to the civic standards of the people?

Shall we measure these values against a budget temporarily unbalanced?

But the theme song of our antagonists is the destruction of the nation's credit, and the wrapping of every new-born child in the swaddling clothes of debt.

When we entered the World War in 1917 our public debt was $2,000,000,000.

When we emerged from it in 1918 the public debt was $26,000,000,000.

By 1929 it had been reduced under sinking fund requirements passed in the Wilson Administration to $17,000,000,000.

From March, 1929, to March 4, 1933, that debt was increased to $21,000,000,000 without the inauguration of either a relief or public works program of any consequence whatever.

Hence, during the four long years of the Hoover Administration, the public debt had been increased by $4,000,000,000.

From Feb. 28, 1933, to the present time, the public debt has increased from $21,000,000,000 to approximately $31,500,000,000, an increase of $10,500,000,000.

Record

Out of this increase we have devoted eight billions to relief and public works; three billions went to state and national banks, a part of which has been repaid.

Out of it have been provided the funds for loans to railroads, insurance companies, industries, cities, counties and states; the refinancing of more than 2,000,000 homes through the Farm Credit Administration and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation; the stimulation of housing under the Housing Administration; the establishment of more than 3800 Civilian Conservation camps and the enrollment of more than 1,500,000 young men taken from idleness and taught the lessons of frugality and service in the economy of American manhood; the assistance of more than 600,000 farm families to re-establish their ability for self-support; benefit payments to the hundreds of thousands of farmers who co-operated with the Government and whose contracts were fulfilled notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court; and all the other emergency activities made necessary to escape the blight of the last four years of the Republican regime.

Credit

When we deduct from the net increase in the public debt the more than $5,000,000,000 which will be repaid by those who have borrowed from the Government because of the unwillingness or inability of other lending agencies, we find that the net increase in the public debt is but little more than that of the previous administration which left little to show for its extravagance.

This great program of rehabilitation has been carried on not by endangering but by enhancing the credit of the Government.

In 1932 the bonds of the United States sold as low as 83 cents on the dollar. Since the advent of the New Deal these bonds have risen until today none sell for less than par, while some sell for as much as 17 points above par.

During the same period $175,000,000 in annual interest was saved by a reduction in the interest rates.

Not only have the prices of bonds increased, while interest rates were being reduced, but each new issue offered by the Treasury has been largely over-subscribed.

Taxes

We have increased taxes. So did the last Republican Administration. They increased them on consumers. We have adjusted our new taxes according to the ability of the taxpayer to pay. We have increased values and profits out of which taxes are paid; but the increase in taxes has not kept pace with the increase in income land values which the policies of the Roosevelt Administration have produced.

We shall balance the budget. We shall balance the books in the Treasury. We shall soon ordain that no discrepancy between income and outgo shall exist. But we shall not do it at the expense of human life nor to the degradation of the spirit and morale of our people.

But we are told by the smug and cynical apostles of the status quo that the Supreme Court has nullified some of the acts of this Administration. And while anxious farmers ponder their fate, and laboring men scan the heavens for a rainbow of hopes, and women and children look in vain for the preservation of their lives and health, a voice from the grave at Palo Alto shouts, "Thank God for the Supreme Court."

I make no attack on the Supreme Court. As an institution I respect it, and I would be both unfair and unjust if I were unwilling to accord to judges on the bench the right to their views of law and constitutions which I claim for myself.

But there is nothing new in controversies over the Constitution. They began in the convention which framed it, and 10 amendments were adopted to it by the first Congress that assembled under it.

If in the future further amendment should become necessary to enable the people to work out their destiny and protect their fundamental rights, or to overcome some archaic interpretation never intended by its framers, I doubt not that the people will face that duty with the same calm intelligence which has guided them in the past.

During the existence of this nation more than 25,000 laws have been enacted by Congress. About 67 of them have been nullified by the Supreme Court, and most of them within the past 50 years.

Nullificaton

From 1920 to 1930, 21 acts were declared null and void. But did any of these decisions, strike terror into the hearts of the "Old Guard" and the old dealers? Did anybody don sackcloth and ashes and pray to heaven to deliver the people from the clutches of an irresponsible Government?

But when some three or four outstanding acts, conceived and consummated in behalf of labor, or agriculture and the honest conduct of business and designed to constitute this as a Government of equal rights, are cast aside by the rigors of technicality and the application of antiquated economic predilections in the interpretation of the document, as indicated by one of the great dissenters, we are asked to condemn the Legislature and Executive as attempting to inject some alien concept into the fiber of our institutions.

We have sought to serve the American people under the Constitution. We have thought that under its broad and generous outlines we might rescue the people from national disaster. We have sought to treat it as a life-giving charter, rather than an object of curiosity on the shelf of a museum.

We shall abide by its decisions and seek to shape our program in accordance with them.

But when nine eminent men on the highest court cannot agree on what the Constitution means, is it any wonder that 531 members of the United States Congress find difficulty in agreeing about it?

And when five of those eminent men say a law violates the Constitution, and four of them equally eminent, learned and sincere, and equally alive to the compulsions of modern life, say it does not violate the Constitution, then we are at least relieved of any obligation to underwrite the infallibility of the five whose views prevail.

Governor Landon and Colonel Knox fall upon each other's necks with hallowed reunion, because they rode the Bull Moose behind Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. In that fight Theodore Roosevelt had so little regard for the court's decisions that he advocated their "recall" by the vote of the people.

These judges have decided that under the Constitution the Federal Government cannot lift men, women and children out of the degradation of unconscionable hours, wages or working conditions, because it invades the rights of states. They have decided that the states cannot do it because it invades the rights of private property. I presume this progressive and logical course will soon lead us to the conclusion that private property cannot do it, because it violates the law of gravitation.

New Definition

What we need is a new definition and a new interpretation of interstate commerce. Every article that is grown or mined or fabricated in one state and destined for another by whatever means of transportation is an object of interstate commerce. It is in competition with every other similar article originating in or destined for other states. Commerce, like water, seeks its own level. Like the wind, it goeth where it listeth, and you can no more divide this nation into 48 airtight and watertight economic compartments than you can parcel off the heavens to control the winds or the rains.

But we were told at Cleveland and will be told until November that we have taken away the liberties of the people; that we have bound them in chains, and that they are fettered in the dungeons of moral and economic slavery.

What is this freedom which we have crucified? This liberty we have slain?

Is it the freedom of workers to free collective bargaining? Is it the freedom of farmers to escape the loathsome peonage imposed on them by land and produce speculators? Is it the freedom of investors to circumvent the secret devices of stock manipulators?

Is it the freedom of bank depositors from the fear of loss of their savings? Is it the freedom of home owners and home lovers to protect and preserve their firesides?

The fight for freedom in the past three years has been the same fight that Thomas Jefferson made in 1776 for the freedom of the common man; that Lincoln made for the freedom of a race.

Achievement

We have destroyed the liberty of small groups to pick the pockets of the American people; the liberty of organized greed to pervert the agencies of government to their own enrichment; the liberty of great financial wizards to engulf this nation in the floodwaters of frenzied speculation; the liberty of smug groups of self-satified parasites to pull the strings of puppett satellites in official positions in Washington under the guise of popular government; the liberty of long pampered interests to use the forms of law to fasten their teeth in the vitals of American economic life; the liberty of power and utility combinations to strangle while they rob alike investors and consumers; the liberty of organized crime to flaunt its black flags in the face of state and federal statutes; and we have destroyed the liberty of any powerful or selfish group anywhere in this nation to claim that the capital of the United States is located anywhere on this continent except in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Who

Who are those who raise their strident voices against the objectives of the New Deal?

Not the American farmer, whose increased income under it has lifted him out of the economic basement.

Not the American home owner, who still dwells under his own roof and asks a heavenly benediction upon it.

Not the laboring man, whose long hours have been shortened and his rewards increased. Not the worker whom we have rescued from the status of a wandering mendicant.

Not the honest investor for whom we have provided information and protection. Not the working woman, whose tender and immortal functions, over the dead body of monstrous greed, we have sought to save and beautify.

Not the child whose eyes until now beheld the doors of a school room as a mirage which vanishes upon approach.

Not the workless millions left by the Hoover Administration as helpless derelicts of an economic and industrial tornado for whom we have provided work and shelter and attempted security for the future.

We talk of the gold standard, the gold content of the dollar, and men who do not know the history or the significance of money talk about the gold dollar and the so-called return to gold, denying the obvious truth that the American dollar, with a larger reserve of gold behind it today than ever before, is the soundest medium of exchange among all the nations of the world today.

But I am thinking of those immortal reserves of character which partake of the essence of the heart and soul of a nation which have been strengthened and perpetuated by what we have been trying to do.

We have preserved and stimulated respect for law and the rights of the average man.

We have increased the loyalty of the people to the Government which should be their servant.

We have restored the faith from which must spring the defenders of the flag and of the Constitution.

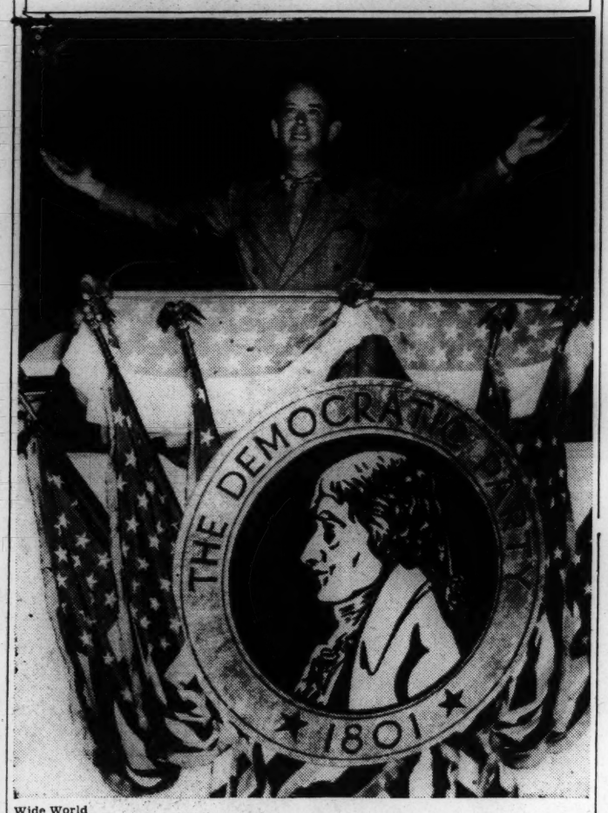
We have cultivated a study of the science of government and its truest function among millions to whom government was something apart and detached and without meaning.

We have renewed and reinforced the belief that after all government and trusted leaders may hear and heed the cry of the humblest worshipper at the shrine of equality.

We have rekindled the vanishing faith in the survival of the best as well as the fittest.

We have revitalized the answer to the question which has rung through all the ages: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Eddie Dowling—Whooper-Up



Wide World

Convention Has Lighter Side

Eddie Dowling, Stage and Radio Comedian, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Takes the Speaker's Stand at the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia

A Certain Imperfection

JAALAM—or perhaps one should say "even Jaalam"—isn't quite perfect. There are always certain matters that, if one looks critically enough, would bear changing. For one thing, we're not quite near enough to the sea; and, for another, Apunack Hill would be more sightly for an added hundred feet or so. These questions we are still debating; in good time, perhaps, we shall get around to making the needed changes. But at present we are more concerned with the matter of this annual dry spell.

Every year it comes, but this year it has come a bit earlier than usual. We've thought, at times, that the weather would break. There have been fog-drenched mornings when the maples have dripped over the Jaalam streets and mist has lingered in all the hollows and lowlands and the sun hasn't shone until noon. And showers have come rolling up over Apunack, building up their mountain chains of piled clouds, veiling the valley of Jaalam Town with brief curtains of drifting rain, looped and caught in festoons by the swift fingers of the wind. They have grumbled overhead with the noise of dishpans full of crockery falling down celler stairs, of cartloads of gigantic granite blocks tumbling and muttering over cloudy cliffs, while flashlights have winked and blazed and caught us—as flashlights usually do—with mouths agape and eyes staring. Gutters have streamed bravely, and cars have inched down the winding hill road like black beetles groping for leaves to crawl beneath. Then the mutter and the grumble and the lightning have faded away seaward—and, for all this sound and fury, on turning the garden soil with an exploratory toe, you find that it has soaked in all of a quarter of an inch. A fine promise we get from these showers, but not much more, and on the whole these last few weeks have been dry. Day after cloudless day the wind has sat in the west; now the hidden ledges and boulders under the lawn throw brown shadows upward, and now the gardens become a gray-brown powder.

FOR A TIME, it is true, the showers helped. Lawnmowers sang drowsily of evenings, and hoes clinked between rows of beets and beans; there was the gentle sound of gardeners weeding, and the clipping of blossoms; of all the orchestra of summer, the hose alone remained mute and quiescent, coiled upon its pegs in the woodshed. Perhaps we wouldn't have to get it out, after all. But then old Mr. Jennison, who is always forehanded, began sprinkling his lawn, and Tod Simson wet down his flowerbeds. And down from its pegs came the hose.

And now along all the Jaalam streets, over every green lawn and prim flowerbed, jeweled fountains spring and fine spray drifts and fragments of rainbows hover. Nozzles swirl and send arcs of drops showering on thirsty grass, ring sprays arch like diamonded sheafs of blossoms. The brown earth drinks deep; the sunburned grass flushes green again. In and out, like mechanical figures on a Swiss barometer, go the Jaalam folk, moving the sprinklers, quartering their lawns methodically. And no one grumbles—unless it's Phil Cameron, at the pumping station, who works double shifts these days.

THAT'S ONE WAY of doing it—turning on the sprinkler and soaking it down. But the real fun is in handling the hose yourself. A contemplative employment, this. You drag out the hose full length, smooth out the kinks, and start at the further end of the garden. Slowly the bleached earth darkens, until small pools stand on the surface. Then you shift. The drops of your small shower patter on leaves; the tall, drooped heads of the budding delphinium raise slowly, the phlox spreads greedy hands, blue and apricot violas dance and quiver with laughter and the last tall columbines sway languidly under the spray. The sun is off the garden now, and the shadows stretch eastward. Step by step you come down the long path. Where you filled and seeded that low spot, weeks ago, a tender green fuzz springs from the brown as you play upon it, and almost it seems that the spray has conjured it forth. The ledges of the rock garden stream; with invisible wings droning, a humming bird hangs in the finer spray at the edge of your stream, and you hold it breathless while he bathes and perches on a pear twig to preen himself. Slowly the tall blue iris darken from the pale aquamarine of a northern sea to deepest turquoise, and a single great poppy lights its red lantern at the garden end. The first fireflies drift against the late lilac hedge; belated bees blunder homeward; the steady stream patters and swishes in the dusk.

THAT IS THE method contemplative. And if you're twelve, like Lee's boy Lucius, how insufferably dull it is! To Lucius, watering the garden is at once a chore and a high adventure. Not for him the fine spray; he gets the longest stream possible from the nozzle, a thin, arching scimitar of silver. Now, one suspects, Lucius is a fireman, playing on the shingled roof of the maple tree; now he's a cowboy, spinning his silver rope in marvelously intricate loops and figures of eight; now he repels boarders in the Yellow Sea—do you see the grinning faces peer above the hedge-bulwarks? They would, would they! Plop they go, and swim back disconsolately over the oily sea to their slat-sailed junk, their cues trailing snakily. Stray butterflies, angling aimlessly from blossom to blossom, are fair game for Lucius, although always they escape. But cats! They plod so soberly, meditating on deep affairs, and how they high-tail when the hateful and watery barrage descends out of a clear sky! Well beyond range, they sit down to lick themselves and glare. Odd how they dislike water; Lucius doesn't mind it. Indeed, it's sometimes a toss-up whether he's watering the garden or watering Lucius. I think he judges the progress of the job by the condition of the latter. When he drips at every buttonhole, he's through; later one finds the abandoned hose doing hydraulic engineering amid the pansy bed, while uprooted plants revolve slowly in a crater of chocolate soda.

THAT'S THE LUCIUS method. At the other end is that of Steve Cobb, watering his strawberry bed, after work. No fireworks for Steve. It's steady slogging work, a question only of getting on the most water in the least time. No nozzle for Steve; just the steady gushing stream from the hose. Slowly he plods along the beds, and small pools wink and glaze and vanish as the plants gulp it down. No romance about it for Steve—though, if you watch closely enough, you'll note that the hose weaves in a steady pattern that strangely resembles a dollar sign. And with three small Cobbs agape like hungry robins, and the job none too steady, perhaps that's romance, after all.

YOUR WAY IS, perhaps, between the two. Across the wall and the darkening gardens your neighbor George has his radio going; you beat time, with your silver baton, to a stirring march. George himself is watering his wife's sweet peas and petunias against the garage; you shout, and gesture, and there is a flashing of white spray in answer. You think, meditatively, that perhaps after you've finished, and George is done, might be a good time to drop down to Joe Weathern's. Joe has a driven well. Town water? Wouldn't have it—not that it's bad stuff to mix cement or wash dishes in. No taste of pond lilies in *his* water, he brags—but now that his lawn is a lovely crisp brown, you wonder. You think up casual remarks about cactus and the Great American Desert, and chuckle to yourself, and in the wet, sweet scent of earth you shut off the water, coil down the hose.

So, EVEN IN dry times, we get along. And we're not sure, after all, whether this dry spell is an imperfection. For if Jaalam were near the sea, it would become commonplace; if Apunack were higher we wouldn't, perhaps, climb it so often to see the sun set over the folded green valleys and white towns beyond. And, without this annual dry spell, there would be no shining fountains on the Jaalam lawns and gardens, no white sprays pattering in the dusk. We'll think it over, before we change.

DANIEL CHASE

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THE BEACH URCHIN: *An Oil Painting by Frans Hals in the Royal Art Museum, Antwerp*

"BOLDNESS and Truth" was the motto of the Dutch town of Haarlem, known in the seventeenth century as the home of many of the painters of Holland. It was there that Frans Hals spent many years of his life, and he seems to have adopted this municipal device as the inspiration for his work. The name of Frans Hals stands today with Rembrandt at the head of the list of Dutch painters.

The charm in the portraits of Frans Hals lies in the reflection of the artist's own nature, his love of humanity and his inexhaustible gaiety. His first known portrait, with the date 1613 and the initials "F. H.," was painted when he was about thirty-three years old—the portrait of a well-known Haarlem poet and writer—but the models Hals is said to have loved especially were found in the streets of Haarlem—the fisher boys and girls. He enjoyed their casual philosophy of living, their joy and animation; indeed, their clear childlike laughter can almost be heard as one stands in front of his portraits.

This little fisher lad of Katwyk, probably painted about 1661, looks more surprised than pleased. Hals has called the picture by a Dutch name which can best be translated as "Beach Urchin." He related to a friend that he saw the boy running up and down the dunes, an odd-looking bit of humanity, and said to him: "Sit down just where you are, fold your arms and don't take your eyes off me." In a few minutes, just the time to make a rough sketch, he added: "Come along with me now to Haarlem and half a guilder for you."

He gave to this model—one of his last—an odd little smile and left to the world this masterpiece, now in the Royal Museum of Fine Arts, Antwerp. The portrait remains as a proof that Frans Hals, although an old man at the time, was still a vigorous painter with a masterly style whose portraits embody the Haarlem device: "Boldness and Truth."

[This is the sixth of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

Offertory

THE trees never tire of giving
Their blossoms and fruit,
Nor wearies yon lyrical robin
Of playing his flute.
Can I be less generous a creature
When I can bestow
Again and again like the sparrow
The note that I know?

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF

Halifax Is Garden-Conscious

HALIFAX is the most difficult city I have ever seen for a stranger to appraise correctly. Some cities win one at first sight. They are queens, unmistakably. Vancouver never takes off her crown. Quebec demands obeisance by a kind of divine right. Other cities of equal lineage and power are less dazzling and require more time to know. I am thinking especially of Montreal.

Halifax by reason of her situation should fall into the instantaneous class. She overlooks one of the world's most beautiful harbors. From her Citadel Hill the visitor can see such a girdle of ocean and lake and farm and wood as few cities can show. She possesses a tree-bordered arm of the sea that carries the clear salt water into the very heart of her residential district, a gift unique in urban geography. She has her full quota of days of sparkle. She is no newcomer. Yet how many wrinkles of history on her face. Yet how many travelers in the privacy of personal conversation wax complimentary at the first meeting?

Halifax takes time to know and a certain sensitiveness to life to enjoy. Halifax is one of the most human cities, but she wears few of her fascinating qualities on her sleeve. Twenty years ago I came, I saw, I scurried away, thinking there was nothing here to detain me. I should have stayed and hunted out the personality of the city. It is true that I had not then discovered the easiest way to an understanding of a place. This is, paradoxically, by letting it have its way with one, by avoiding all ideas of a duty towards it. . . .

The Gardens are a godsend to anyone who grows weary of seeing automobiles go hooting by. A stately fence encloses eighteen acres of grass and trees and ponds and flower-beds. In their more banal moments this living entity of growth becomes simply a receptacle for people. In the downpour of sunlight children feed pigeons and the unemployed talk shop. Nursemaids exchange confidences.

But when the sun gathers up his gold and the shadows steal out from the Japanese maples, the Gardens are another place. The little lake finds that it can mirror the stars as delicately as if it were woodland water. There is a new beauty to the untrodden sward, a prouder arch to the elms. And when, on a late afternoon in autumn, a high fog drifts in from the sea, a rare mystery settles on the Gardens. One would never guess that the routine of a city is being transacted within a few minutes' walk of this veiled quiet. The Gardens are a fountain of beauty forever playing in the heart of the city. Halifax indeed holds the material for poems without end; all she needs is the poets. . . .

The Public Gardens, curiously enough, have a longer pedigree than the Citadel or anything else in Halifax except St. Paul's Church, for as early as 1753, only four years after the founding of the town, the Haligonians were turning to gardens. An extensive enclosure south of Citadel Hill near the present Artillery Park and the south barracks was actually a fashionable garden when the Indians were still sniping at any woodcutter who ventured out of the palisade. Spring Garden Road, bordering the present Public Gardens, boasted a public resort in 1768. Joseph Gerrish of His Majesty's Dockyard imported fruit trees at a time when existence itself was a considerable gamble and laid out a garden in the north suburbs. And there was even the post of provincial gardener, with an allowance of £32 10s a year.—T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH, in "To Nova Scotia." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Children in the Wind

COME, children, come! Face into the unseen wind,
Lower your little round heads like goats at play!
The wind is coming in bounces and capers and jumps.
The wind is gay.

But lower your little round heads and lean to the wind,
Press your curly foreheads to his, push as he may!
Run at him, children! Leap and caper and butt!
Make him give way!

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

"The beauty of holiness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO has not at some time heard the remark, "What a beautiful expression she has," or else, "Her features are good, but her expression spoils her"? What is meant by these two statements? In the first case, is it not that the kindliness and love which are in the heart irradiate the face, and impart a beauty of their own? In the second instance, is it not that perfection of feature is not enough, that spiritual qualities are needed for true beauty?

A dictionary defines "expression," in part, as "the act of representing." Then what does each one represent? On page 591 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy states that man is "the full representation of Mind," and that Mind is "God, of whom man is the full and perfect expression." Then, man represents or expresses God. "Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord" (Isaiah 43:10). Man exists to reflect or represent God; in other words, to express love, goodness, kindness, mercy, justice, intelligence, wisdom, spirituality—indeed, all the attributes of God. One reads in the Bible of "the beauty of holiness." May not this include the beauty of expression which comes from spiritual thinking and living? Each experience of everyday life, if looked at in the right way, helps to bring out "the beauty of holiness," since each experience presents an opportunity for the overcoming of materiality through growth in spirituality.

A few years ago a man began attending a Christian Science church. He was hungering and thirsting after righteousness, and at the close of each service talked to an usher of the wonderful spiritual truths to which he had been listening. His sincerity and earnestness were inspiring. These conversations continued for a few months, and then the man was lost sight of. Two years later, during a joint church meeting, this usher's attention was attracted to a man whose expression was spiritually bright. At the conclusion of the meeting he approached the usher and shook hands. It was evident that he not only knew to whom he was speaking, but also took it for granted that he was recognized by the other. Though he was in some way familiar to the usher, it was only through a certain remark that the usher connected him with the attendant at church two years earlier. His spiritual growth in Christian Science had so altered and refined his expression that he certainly had been "transformed by the renewing of [his] mind."

Each one has his own problems to solve, his own demonstrations to make. Then let each use these problems, these experiences of daily life, as steppingstones to spiritual growth, never regarding them as stumbling blocks. Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 574), "The very circumstance, which your suffering sense deems wrathful and afflictive, Love can make an angel entertained unawares." One who is striving to grow spiritually will not allow a petty hurt to his pride, a word spoken thoughtlessly, a seeming slight, or a sense of lack to irritate or depress him, and so be expressed on his countenance. He will rather seek to entertain angels, pure, uplifting thoughts from God, which will counteract the seeming evil, and leave him serene and undisturbed.

Jesus was the Way-shower. He grew spiritually day by day, until finally, in his ascension, "he rose above the physical knowledge of his disciples, and the material senses saw him no more" (*ibid.*, p. 46). May each one of us express our Father in our daily life, that our spiritual growth, the renewing of our minds, may develop a true spiritual beauty, "the beauty of holiness," of wholeness, of man made in the image and likeness of Spirit, until, as Paul says (Ephesians 4:13), "we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

"Okrasa svatosti"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

KDO neslyšel někdy poznámku, "jak krásný má výraz", anebo "její rysy jsou pěkné, ale její výraz ji hyzdí"? Co jest míněno těmito dvěma výroky? Neznamená to v prvním případě, že dobrotivost a láska, které sídlí v srdci, ozařují tvář a propůjčují jí svou vlastní krásu? Neznamená to v druhém případě, že dokonalost rysů nepostačí, že pro pravou krásu jest třeba duchovních vlastností?

Kterýsi slovník definuje slovo "výraz" částečně jako "činnost vyjadřování". Co tedy každý vyjadřuje? Na stránce 591. knihy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) Mary Baker Eddy prohlašuje, že člověk jest "plné vyjádření Mysli" a že Mysl jest "Bůh, jehož jest člověk plným a dokonalým projevem". Tedy člověk vyjadřuje čili projevuje Boha. "Vy svědkové moji jste, praví Hospodin" (Izaiáš 43:10). Člověk existuje, aby zrcadlil neboli vyjadřoval Boha; jinými slovy, aby projevoval lásku, dobrotu, laskavost, milosrdenství, spravedlnost, inteligenci, moudrost, duchovnost—ano, všechny přívlastky Boží. Čteme v Bibli o "okrase svatosti". Zda to neuzavírá v sobě krásu výrazu, který pochází z duchovního myšlení a žití? Každá zkušenost každodenního života, díváme-li se na ni správně, napomáhá přivésti na jevo "okrasu svatosti", ježto každá zkušenost dává nám příležitost k přemáhání hmotnosti vzrůstem v duchovnosti.

Před několika léty počal kterýsi muž navštěvovati křesťansko-vědecký kostel. Lačněl a žíznil po spravedlnosti, a po každé bohoslužbě rozmlouval s uvaděčem o podivuhodných duchovních pravdách, jimž byl naslouchal. Jeho upřímnost a vážnost byly inspirující. Tyto rozhovory trvaly několik měsíců, a pak muž se více neobjevil. Po dvou letech při schůzi církevního shromáždění všiml si zmíněný uvaděč muže, jehož výraz jevil duchovní jas. Po skončené schůzi muž přistoupil k uvaděči a potřásl mu rukou. Bylo zjevno, že nejen věděl, s kým mluví, avšak byl i přesvědčen, že druhý jej poznal. Ač se zdál uvaděči nějak povědomým, byl uvaděč teprve jistou jeho poznámkou přiveden k tomu, že jest to návštěvník kostela z doby před dvěma lety. Jeho vzrůst v Křesťanské Vědě tak pozměnil a zduchovnil jeho výraz, že dojista byl "proměněn obnovením mysli [své]".

Každý musí řešiti své vlastní problémy, musí provésti své vlastní zjevné důkazy. Tož nechť každý užíva těchto problémů, těchto zkušeností každodenního života jako stupňů k duchovnímu vzrůstu, a nikdy nechť jich nepovažuje za kámen úrazu. Mrs. Eddy napsala (Science and Health, str. 574): "Právě tu okolnost, kteroú Tvůj trpící smysl považuje za hrozivou a skličující, může Láska učiniti andělem, jejž jsi nevědomky hostil". Ten, kdo se snaží růsti duchovně, nedovolí, aby malicherné zranění jeho pýchy, slovo neúmyslně pronesené, zdánlivé přezírání nebo představa nedostatku jej rozčilily nebo tížily, a tak byly vyjádřeny na jeho zevnějšku. Raději bude hleděti, aby hostil anděly, čisté, povznášející myšlenky od Boha, které budou působiti zdánlivému zlu, a zanechají jej jasné a nevzrušené mysli.

Ježíš byl Ukazatel cesty. Rostl duchovně den ze dne, až na konec při svém nanebevstoupení "povznesl se nad fysické poznávání svých učedníků, a hmotné smysly jej více nespatřily" (tamtéž str. 46). Nechť každý z nás projevuje našeho Otce ve svém každodenním životě, aby náš duchovní vzrůst, obnovení našich mysli, vyvinulo pravou duchovní krásu, "okrasu svatosti", úplnosti, člověka stvořeného k obrazu a podobě Ducha, až, jak Pavel praví (k Efezským 4:13), "bychom se sběhli všichni v jednotu víry a známosti Syna Božího, v muže dokonalého, v míru postavy plného věku Kristova".

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Blue Train to the Sunrise

IN THE MORNING we slip away from smoke-clouded Victoria station and soon are caught in the tangled web of embarkation, with all its paraphernalia of passports and porters, stewards and cabins. Then the sparkle of saucy waves, the throb of the screw, mercifully a light breeze; and Calais, all bustle and excited porters, towering loads of luggage, and a long, snakelike train. A sign promises us that miraculous anticipated change from northern mists to southern sunshine, "Calais-Méditerranée Express."

Away through northern France, its undulating fields minutely cultivated, its gray Percheron horses, its lines of poplars. Abbeville, Amiens, and then Paris in the dusk of evening, with an endless procession of pin points in yellow light. Then night: while the train rushes onward, carrying its passengers to their destinations, sometimes with violent jerks and furious oscillations, shunting, puffing, roaring, protesting. At last the sky begins to pale toward dawn. We are past Orange and its glorious arch, past Avignon with its song bridge, its mighty walls and splendid palace. Gradually the light comes. Wan and white at first, the land is indistinct, filmed in a mysterious dimness which is half night, half day. We are traveling as it might be in a dream, a transitional shadowland, where men and houses are essentially unreal.

Things definite emerge gradually. First the sharp, upright spears of a line of cypresses, ink-black against the faint light. Then the huddled outline of a closely shuttered manor house, its tiny bell cupola a curved grace, barns and stables humped like a slumberous guard around it. Then a sleeping village, and beyond that vineyards with their perfectly balanced rows; and the reflection of waxing brightness in wide pools of winter flood water. Moment by moment the eastern sky changes from pearly gray to purest primrose, flushes to rose and crimson, till the shallow pools take to their heart the same lovely tints, and become an endless chain of jeweled mirrors flinging a rainbow radiance over the southern landscape. The glory is ever changing; the whole world grows lucent with brighter rays, more vivid color.

Suddenly, without warning, up flashes the sun, an immense ball of fire! The next instant it vanishes again behind a soaring indigo peak; and then once more the wide landscape is suffused with tawny gold. The world, before so chill, so chastened, becomes at once aglow; its gray dawn mists melt away in floating filmy veils, fields, vineyards, wood and homestead are reclothed in russet and purple.

F. M. R.

Purple Vetch

DOWN along a country lane,
Nodding lovely heads,
March a throng of purple vetch
Weaving magic threads.

In and out the buttercups,
Through pink bouncing-bet,
They are weaving busily
Summer's coverlet.

EDITH LOMBARD SQUIRES

Eucalyptus Tree

A TERRACED road ran high above the Canyon and then sloped down to the ocean, just outside the garden of our Spanish bungalow in California. The hills across the Canyon hung in loose baggy folds of dim purple and indigo. And as I strolled down towards the Summer Ermine house, I smelt that sweet pungent evening smell of damp striking on short grass, as our Japanese gardener imperturbably watered the gardens and terraces. All along the edge of the road, flowering bushes and aromatic trees built a Californian equivalent of an English hedge; pepper trees and broom, camphor trees, light and graceful, dappled with bright red leaves; mimosa and mesembrianthemum in flower; masses of crouching brilliant scarlet berry clusters, and yellow jasmine, and judas trees that the Fall decorated with long-fingered leaves, not red nor brown, sinister as Judas's blood. The wild lilac, blue and silver-grey, bloomed there in early March, and bright cherry-blossom. And tall green eucalyptus trees with moonlight-colored bark.

A eucalyptus once grew in our garden in Cornwall. We had signed a lease in the autumn for seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, of that little house and garden; and returned to take possession in the spring.

During the winter, in London, we talked of that solitary eucalyptus tree; a rare prize to find in an English garden. And while we talked, it grew taller, more strange and silvery and beautiful. Not many people in England, we told each other, have eucalyptus trees in their front garden.

When we returned we found it lying prone across the lawn. Our Cornish landlord had cut it down to make "a gentleman's avenue." "Ee must have a gentleman's avenue," he said repeatedly. I wonder why he thought so. He had busied himself, too, in his lighter moments, at a mysterious process known as "graining" the front door. "Costs good money, graining does." He never spoke of money by itself; always of "good money." The graining of the front door, when finished, was not in any way related to the actual grain in the wood, which it so bumptiously overlaid.

We burnt the eucalyptus tree on our hearth during the cold spring evenings. And we tried to wash the front door of its shame.—G. B. STERN, in "Monogram." (New York: Macmillan.)

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Third of Four Articles

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The news is like a jigsaw puzzle. You have to fit the pieces together before they make sense, before you see the complete picture.

Today a little bearded man known to all the world and called by the Italians "Mr. Tafari," might receive in London a diplomatic representative of Great Britain. This bare news, however accurately reported, would have little meaning unless placed in its proper setting.

Either the writer or the reader would need to bring to this "spot" news the drama and color of its background to make it ring with interest. The bearded man is a royal fugitive, taking asylum in a friendly nation while his own Ethiopian empire has been declared nonexistent, and its territory "annexed," by Italy.

Meaning Behind Act

Behind the simple act of a British diplomat in addressing Haile Selassie as Emperor would lie the British Government's official avoidance of recognizing Italy's claim to Ethiopia. The United States Government actually has avoided recognizing Italy's claim, in accepting Italy's new Ambassador.

Behind these and similar acts, in turn, lie complicated forces of diplomacy, possibly humanity's determination to make the outlawry of war a respected obligation in dealings among nations. All of these factors need to be drawn into the picture.

This illustrates how facts have increased meaning for a newspaper reader in proportion to the associations they awaken in his thought. If you know a man whose name comes into the news, you will see him as you read; you will recall the last time you met him, and you will be personally interested in his ideas and progress.

Panorama of Activity

The same is true of public figures whom you come to know through reading. As it is with people, so it is with subjects, organizations, developments, projects—the unfolding panorama of human activity.

Today's news is just another installment in a perpetually unfolding book. But the book has many chapters, each of them a serial story in itself. If you are interested in the chapter on American National Politics, you watch for headlines that bear on this subject. You may have something every day, and certainly will during this present election year. Then a lull may come, when news interest shifts to Europe or the Far East. So you would pick up those chapters where you left off, and go on with the story.

Put so simply, correlating the news sounds easy. But the chapters prove endless in variety. Subjects crisscross, interlace, prove to be only preliminaries to something much more important, drop out of the news and then unexpectedly flare again across the headlines.

How is a busy reader to pick up all these threads and quickly weave them into his mental grasp of the news as a whole?

Newspapers Aid Task

Without help from his newspaper, the average reader would find this daily integration of events difficult, if not beyond his reach. The writers first, and the editors later, correlate the news for you.

News writers have improved their methods to meet changing demands, and the home offices of newspapers have developed skilled staffs to bring the day's news into focus. Efficiently organized files of clippings, documents and reference works supply information at a moment's notice to supplement and elucidate the news.

When you know how to capitalize on this costly and extensive service, you can broaden your grasp of current events.

Consider first the individual news story. When you read with an eye to making later use of a story's information, you naturally will make mental notes of the points that impress you. If your interest is more detailed, you may jot down the facts, or even clip the article for your filing system.

Either way, the important thing for your integration of the news is that you retain enough of the story to carry through until that subject again comes into the news.

You read, for example, that China has nationalized her silver, and has decreed that the people must exchange their metal for government paper.

Two weeks later, you read that 200 Chinese peasants near Hankow have resisted officials who sought to enforce the Government's decree.

The next day, a similar report comes through from near Shanghai. So the news fits together over a period of time and from different localities into a single story: China trying to reverse her people's immemorial custom of hoarding silver, a custom taught by centuries of official monetary extortion.

"Spot" News Story

The news correspondent in China, by telling his "spot" news story as an episode in an age-old human drama, brings out the depth and pulsating interest of an event that might have little meaning to the casual observer. He presents the day's news with its background, and prepares the reader to be on the lookout for the next act.

As you read news stories, you will find different writers doing more or less than others to weave today's news into yesterday's history and tomorrow's probable course You will find news bulletins flashing in staccato form the bare facts of the latest news.

If your reading had to be confined to these bulletins, you would face the news jigsaw puzzle at its hardest. You would have to fit together pieces with few clues as to their place in the whole picture.

Aid to Solution

But modern newspapers help you solve the news puzzle. Instead of hurling fragments of news at you, like peppering you with a buckshot of unrelated items, editors are seeking new ways to make the news have more meaning for you.

In addition to the art of writing news in its instant appeal against a background that gives it more permanent significance, there are many other well-defined devices for your service.

"Twin" Stories: An individual news story, however well integrated into its own background, cannot be fully understood except in reference to other events. The fabric of world news is a whole. When a great country leaves the gold standard, for example, this act has effects throughout the world. London, Paris, Warsaw, New York, every major city, will develop news related to that originating in the capital of the country which has gone off gold.

Single Headline

There are many ways of tying these related stories together, so that you will see their connection. The "twin" method is used for stories closely related. They are placed under a single large headline, with sub-headlines, or "banks," leading into two columns placed side by side.

"Follow" Stories: When a major news item is accompanied by others not suitable for twinning with it, the "follow" method is used. There may be a half-dozen follows, each with its own dateline showing the city or origin, the writer, and so on. Follow headlines are small, serving only as pegs to catch your eye as it runs down the column. When reading any major news, it is well to look for follows, whether you read to the end of the main story or not.

Background Stories: Sometimes the background of the news is not immediately available to the correspondent. He flashes the spot news. The home office then calls on resources of its research staff and clipping library to supply the background. It may be twinned with the spot news, or added to the original story. Another method is to let it follow the spot news without a headline, under a "dash,' or short line at the end of the live news.

Lead All: Both the twin and follow method require you to make your own correlations, with the brief help of headlines. The "lead all" sharpens the connections in a few brief paragraphs directly under the headline. You then can turn to any of the stories under the lead all for details.

Use of Precede

Italic Precede: When the editor wants to explain the significance of a story or series of articles, he sometimes precedes the text with a note set in italics. This may be varied by inserting it in a box, under the "shoulder" of the headline.

Continuity Box: With series of articles developing different aspects of a timely subject, a short title box often is used. This box also tells when other articles in the series have run, or will run. For example: "Roosevelt or Landon?"—Second of Six Daily Articles.

Columns: Both for time-saving and for integration of the news, daily special news columns assume many forms. There is the factual "boil-down," with a minimum of interpretation. There is the interpretation by relation, that is, the pointing of a conclusion by placing facts in a certain order. Finally, there is the specialists' column in which he has wide latitude to comment on the news.

Factual Boxes: When a train of events, or a series of measures, assumes greater meaning by tabulation, it may be boxed. The Supreme Court's decisions against and for New Deal policies have been boxed repeatedly in recent months. Chronologies of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute are another example. These boxes are valuable for clipping as reference material.

Fleet Commander Greets Successor

Wide World

Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn **Admiral Joseph M. Reeves**
Naval Commanders Meet Aboard U. S. S. New Mexico at San Pedro, Calif.

U. S. Fleet Keyed For Colorful Fete As Command Shifts

SAN PEDRO, Calif., June 24 (AP)—High officers of the United States fleet donned gold-braided uniforms today to welcome a new commander-in-chief.

Amid the booming of guns and the shrill piping of boatswain's whistles, Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn was to assume the rank of full admiral and take command of the fleet from Admiral Joseph Mason Reeves.

Hauling down his flag as vice-admiral from the Houston, temporary flagship of the scouting force, Admiral Hepburn will turn over his present command to Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant.

Then, attiring himself in his new uniform of a full admiral, he will proceed to the quarterdeck of the fleet flagship Pennsylvania and read the President's orders promoting him to the post of commander-in-chief.

Afterward, as a 17-gun salute sounds over the waters of the harbor, Admiral Reeves' blue flag will be lowered from the main truck of the Pennsylvania, and replaced by that of Admiral Hepburn.

Returned to the rank of rear admiral, the retiring commander will proceed to Washington for six months duty on the Navy General Board before being retired.

Howard Quits as Head Of Newspaper Chain

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—The retirement of Roy W. Howard as chairman of the board of directors of the Scripps-Howard newspapers was announced today.

Cubic Inch Weighs a Ton On Newly Found Dwarf Star

(Continued from Page 1)

With each sphere broken into two or three pieces, five or six times as many will be needed to fill the box, while if we smash each sphere and pulverize the fragments, 10,000 times the original 1000 will fit inside.

In the stars, the atoms are the spheres and broken atoms the bits. The hammer which pulverizes is heat, and then with atoms broken into nuclei and electrons, the whole is a hurly-burly mass of terrifically hot and active particles. Intense pressure produced by the weight of the rest of the star then comes into play with the result that at the center these ingredients are jammed exceedingly close together. The star's substance is thus packed into comparatively small space and it becomes a mighty small star for its weight.

Working It With Figures

Perhaps a clearer picture can be gained with figures. On earth each iron atom contains a nucleus and 26 electrons. In a cubic inch of iron there would be approximately one septillion (1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000) atoms having 26 times as many electrons. But this would be mere gossamer on Ross 627 where a cubic inch of iron would have 10,000 times as many broken atomic bits—nuclei and electrons—all jammed together in the same space of one cubic inch.

But while Ross 627 and the companion to Sirius constitute one extreme in density, there is another as well. Betelgeuse, the red giant star in Orion is 27,000,000 times larger than our sun, yet its average density is about the same as an attenuated gas in a vacuum tube.

Dr. Henry Norris Russell, director of the Princeton Observatory would describe Betelgeuse as a very young star. A star is at first only a mass of gass which is gradually drawn together by its gravitation, he says. This increases its density and as a result the temperature rises and then the star begins to shine or give off light. This is reddish in color, but is appreciable even though the "star" may still be less compact than a vacuum on earth. Then as density increases under the gravitational pull of the mass of particles, the temperature rises passing through color changes ranging from red to yellow and finally bluish white. The star is by this time much smaller than the beginning and has changed from a red giant to a white dwarf.

Landon All Ready For Vacation Trip

TOPEKA, Kan., June 24 (AP)—Tapering off work for a rest before wading into an active presidential campaign, Gov. Alfred M. Landon set himself a quiet day today and packed vacation equipment for a night train to Colorado.

The Landon family is due to arrive in Denver, Colo., tomorrow morning, and proceed to a ranch near Estes Park, where the Republican presidential nominee will remain until July 6, the eve of a special session of the Kansas Legislature.

In the luggage will be fishing rods, riding outfits, some books and plans for two speeches—an address to the Legislature and his acceptance speech for formal notification ceremony July 23.

Taxpayers' Analyst In Australia Cites 25-Year Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, W. Aust.—Details of the gross amount levied upon Australian taxpayers have just been released by S. McKeller White, president of the Federated Taxpayers' Association of Australia.

Mr. White has contended that Australians are among the most heavily taxed people in the world, supporting his charge by a survey of taxation levied over the past 25 years.

The Government's income aggregated in 1910, £16,000,000, but the additional levy on the Australian people through federal and state taxation efforts, had, to 1935, amounted to £95,000,000 per annum.

In the last five years federal taxes have risen from £50,420,106 to £58,754,525 and taxation in the states from £35,833,562 to £36,422,914.

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Delinquency Curb Starts at Home, Rotarian Holds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 24—William R. Manier Jr., an attorney of Nashville, Tenn., was elected president of Rotary International today for the coming year, succeeding Ed R. Johnson of Roanoke, Va., a railroad supply dealer.

Mr. Manier, who was chosen unanimously on the nomination of Edwin Robinson of Sheffield, Eng., is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy. He served in the United States Army as a captain in the Fourth Infantry during the World War and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. He is a charter member of the Nashville Rotary Club, organized in 1913.

Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago, who has been international treasurer of the organization since 1912, was re-elected.

Curbing Delinquency

Ten thousand business and professional men attending the 27th annual convention of Rotary were advised by a veteran criminologist here today to pay more attention to their own children as a first contribution to lessening juvenile delinquency.

The advice came from Dr. Amos O. Squire of Sing Sing prison at Ossining, N. Y., and a director of Rotary International.

"We have been talking in Rotary for years," he said, "about the underprivileged boy or girl as if they were some other household, some other city. I often wondered, if we looked carefully, whether we might sometimes find them at home."

Praises Probation

Dr. Squire related instances in Sing Sing of young men whose "stern and busy fathers never found time to get acquainted" with them.

"Let us retain the love and confidence of our own children and there is very little likelihood of their becoming antisocial," he declared.

Dr. Squire declared that "sending a bad boy to prison makes him worse."

"The probationary system under proper management, sympathetic, but still sternly administered, has worked wonders," he continued. "It has been our experience that out of the thousands placed on probation, over 90 per cent have been salvaged to society. I can see little hope for the boy or youth who passes through the reformatory, penitentiary and state prison. Only from the standpoint of prevention can we hope to lessen delinquency of the future."

Spreading Understanding

Paul C. Martin of Springfield, Ohio, commended Rotary to "the unfinished task of international understanding through fellowship."

"We first must understand ourselves," he said. "We must know and appraise better the elements of our own temperament, the national traits and tendencies which are difficult for others to understand. In the United States, for instance, after the war we developed ideals of bigness, with by-products of swagger and boastfulness, that did not make for international understanding."

Sir Charles A. Mander, of Wolverhampton, England, a past director of Rotary, asserted that "both unregulated competition and monopolistic exploitation can be avoided by co-operation between otherwise independent units, with the sanction and if necessary the compulsion of the law."

Government and Business

"Much as I dislike the idea of government interference, I am convinced this is the inescapable trend of modern industry," he said. "The Rotarian's duty is to help develop industry along these lines."

Attendance registered at the convention has passed 10,000, with an estimated 1000 more on hand, but not yet registered. Amsterdam, Nice and Lausanne are bidding for the 1937 convention, which is definitely assigned to Europe. London was first choice, but sent word it will be crowded by those attending the coronation of King Edward.

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There is also plenty of extra value in Chevrolet's SOLID STEEL one-piece TURRET TOP. It puts the safety of solid, seamless steel over your head—is smarter looking—keeps the car cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Chevrolet is the only low-priced car that has it.

Another feature that will be worth a great deal to you is Chevrolet's IMPROVED KNEE-ACTION GLIDING RIDE*. It smooths away bumps and holes—assures perfect comfort for both front and back seat passengers—is recognized everywhere as the world's smoothest, safest ride. Only Chevrolet brings it to you at low prices.

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The extra value in Chevrolet cars mounts still higher when you consider the advantages of SHOCK-PROOF STEERING*. It eliminates steering wheel vibration, protects your hands and arms from constant shock, makes driving easier and safer than ever before. It, too, is exclusive to Chevrolet in the low-price range.

And, finally, there is Chevrolet's HIGH-COMPRESSION VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE. Not only does this engine give the finest all-round performance, but it will also save you many dollars a year in gas, oil and maintenance. Insist on having *all* these modern features—buy a new Chevrolet—*the only complete low-priced car!*

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Legal Securities Shifted $600,000 to Dolan Firm; Boston Democrats Drifting Into New Union Party

Boston Today

Transfers Shown At Dolan Hearing

More than $600,000 in cash and securities were transferred from the Legal Securities Corporation bank account to the account of the E. L. Dolan Company between May 6, 1930 and Jan. 4, 1933, it was revealed in Suffolk Superior Court today.

Thus was Legal Securities—with which Edmund L. Dolan has eschewed having any connection—directly connected with Mr. Dolan's admitted company for the first time.

The disclosure occurred during the examination of Richard D. Seamans of Salem, an accountant, who has been employed by the city to go over the books of the Legal Securities Corporation.

Mr. Seamans was on the stand for examination by Robert G. Dodge, special counsel for the city in its $250,000 suit against Mr. Dolan, who served as city treasurer under the mayorship of James M. Curley, and six others. Mr. Dolan and his associates are alleged by the city to have violated the city charter by making large profits on sales of securities to the city.

The case is being heard before Judge Edward F. Hanify in a jury-waived session.

"Have you discerned from the books of the Legal Securities Corporation entries showing transfers of moneys from the Legal Securities account to the E. L. Dolan Company account at the Federal National Bank?" queried Mr. Dodge.

"Yes," answered the witness. "That came from comparisons of the two banks' accounts of each company. The Legal Securities Corporation had accounts at the Federal National Bank and the National Rockland Bank. The Dolan Company had accounts at the Fed-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Democrats Join New Party Ranks

Democratic voters are slipping over in a small but steady stream into the swelling ranks of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's new Union Party, it is strongly suspected by the Boston Election Commissioners.

Intrigued by the fact that an average of 20 voters a day during the last week—most of them Democrats—had cancelled their party designations in order to vote for other candidates at the primaries, the commissioners abandoned their customary attitude of aloofness in such matters and asked a few questions as to the "why and wherefore" of these cancellations.

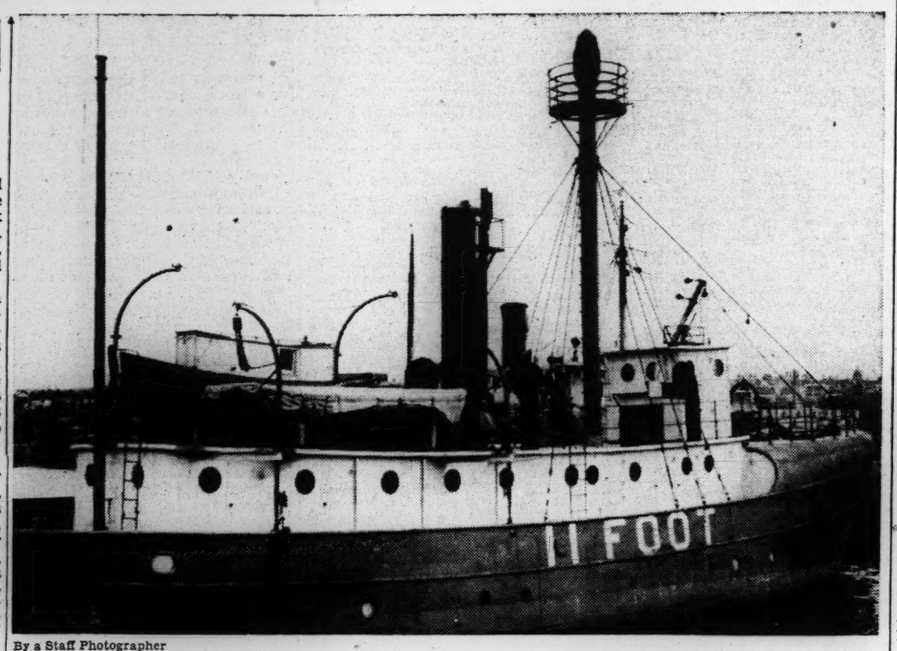
These judicious inquiries pointed plainly to a notable migration of Democrats toward the new third party. The commissioners, in commenting on the situation today, recalled, however, that the presence of Thomas O'Brien of Boston on the Union Party ticket as vice-presidential candidate, might have some bearing on the case. Mr. O'Brien, who has been a resident of the city for 50 years, rose to the public office of District Attorney of Suffolk County, after starting his career at the age of 14 as a railroad brakeman—a fact which commends him to some extent to the ranks of labor.

New Courthouse Proposal Revived

Mayor Mansfield was informed today in a telegram from Representative John W. McCormack that if Suffolk County is to have a new courthouse in Boston, as proposed for several years, it will have to act quickly. Under the Deficiency Act recently passed by Congress he said the PWA administrator can consider such projects only if they can be completed by July 1, 1938.

The Mayor sought to obtain an answer to this question from Herbert Parker, chairman of the Boston Bar Association's committee sponsoring this project during the last two years. Mr. Parker declared that he could see no reason why the courthouse could not be finished in plenty of time to meet PWA requirements.

Mr. Parker advised the Mayor that Bentley W. Warren, chairman of the commission appointed by the courts to study the courthouse project, was the man who should answer that question.



By a Staff Photographer

Old Lightship Presented to Boston Veterans of Foreign Wars

College Boys Plan Vacation on Ocean

Thirteen college boys solved a vacation problem and the schooner-rigged yacht Wander Bird received its "commission" for a voyage under canvas to the Azores Island, Spain and Africa.

The boys will have two months of old-fashioned navigating experience, handling sails, taking tricks at the wheel, "shooting the sun" for their position, and possibly taking turns as assistant to the chef, starting Friday from Gloucester.

At Tangier, Morocco the students are to leave their boat to return to classrooms by transatlantic steamer. But Capt. Warwick M. Tompkins of San Francisco, owner and skipper, will pick up a few hands and continue on around the Horn and across to the Golden Gates. The Wander Bird, built in 1883, in Germany is making its twelfth crossing of the Atlantic in the wake of the old-time clipper ships that traded between New England and Africa.

Children's Fare Cut to Five Cents

Children of turnstile height—of more than 5 and under 14 years of age—will rate a 5-cent fare for a single ride anywhere on the Boston Elevated, except during rush hours, beginning Friday and lasting through Sept. 9.

Rush hours, according to the authorities, are between 7 and 9 a. m. and 4:30 and 6:30 p. m. On Sundays and holidays during the summer the 5-cent fare will be effective for the entire day.

Old Lightship Gift to Veterans

Something new in naval architecture, with a dash of the Queen Mary - Normandie treatment of glassed-in decks, will make its appearance in Fort Point channel, back of the South Station, when the former lightship Eleven-Foot is delivered within a few days to the U. S. S. Constitution Post, No. 3339, V. F. W., as their club and meeting-place.

Back in 1912 the Eleven-Foot was built for service in Lake Michigan, and given her name for the shoal which she was to mark. In the buffeting of winter storms she ultimately became unfit for longer service there and was sent to Boston, for assignment to a sheltered point on the coast. The vessel proved to be too small for that duty in the judgment of Captain George E. Eaton, superintendent of the Second Lighthouse District, and about a year ago was tied up at Chelsea.

On July 17, last year, a new post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was formed. It is the only post in the country made up from former service men in the navy and now has a membership of 105.

Some of them discovered the Eleven Foot, according to Capt. James P. McGarry, post commander, and the machinery was set in motion at Washington to acquire the lightship. Late in May the matter was taken up by Representative John W. McCormack and Senator David I. Walsh and railroaded through Congress. President Roosevelt signed the bill transferring the ship to the veterans yesterday.

The post plans to convert the deck, with its overall length of 95.2 feet, into a glassed-in 80-foot hall. The lightship has a beam of 21 feet and 14.9-foot depth. In the steel hull is a 90 horsepower engine, a 20-pound boiler for heating and an electric generator.

The post estimated that by the expenditure of $500 it can erect a skeleton steel frame and house in the deck with glass.

One Fare Earns Season Ticket

Imagine buying a ticket for an all-day sail and finding it to be a season pass! And with flowers thrown in as an extra.

That's what happened at Long Wharf this morning. Paul E. Thurlow, well-known shipping man, and general manager of the Cape Cod Steamship Co., with other company officials personally supervised taking of tickets at the gangplank of the steamer Steel Pier.

Scrutiny of the pasteboards was minute. Then, the search ended, for ticket number 1,250,000 was taken up. It marked the number of passengers carried by this company without a serious accident in the quarter of a century that management of this line has been in the hands of present officials. Predecessors operated the line 18 years before that, at one time using the old steamer Empire State, in the Provincetown service.

To properly celebrate the passing of the 1,250,000 mark, officials presented the purchaser of that ticket with a season pass, flowers, and all the courtesies of the line. Recipient—Miss Evangeline Garrison of Wollaston.

Treasurer Hurley Gets Curley Quill

Political observers on Beacon Hill today detected signs that Governor Curley was planning to support Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, and gubernatorial choice of the Democratic pre-primary convention for Governor rather than Lieutenant Governor Joseph L. Hurley.

These signs were seen in a letter sent by the Governor to the State Treasurer today. It read: "I beg to forward herewith the quill with which was signed the bill making provision for the extension until 1939 of the gasolene tax. I am quite certain that this revenue will be found very beneficial in the conduct of the affairs of the Commonwealth by you as Governor during the years 1937 and 1938."

As the Governor dictated the letter to a stenographer he was heard to say, "There is nothing like sending the quill to the right man."

State treasurer Hurley, before receiving the letter, walked into the House of Representatives and received a great ovation from the House members. Ovations to political candidates are becoming an ordinary affair in the House inasmuch as Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Republican indorsee for Lieutenant Governor and Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican indorsee for United States Senator were roundly applauded during the last two days. Mr. Hurley's did not equal that of Representative Saltonstall but it practically matched that given to Representative Lodge.

Edison Plant Cuts Smoke Nuisance

Smoke clouds over Boston have been reduced from 5 to 10 per cent in the past few months by the installation of separators in boilers of the South Boston plants of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the Boston Elevated, said Dr. William B. Keeler, head of the Boston Health Department, today.

Dr. Keeler's announcement was made following a check-up on smoke conditions throughout the city—especially in South Boston, from which most of the complaints received in recent years have emanated.

The two big South Boston coal burning concerns took action immediately when asked last spring to do something to cut down their contribution to the city's smoke screen. At that time the Health Department had been flooded with complaints from residents of the district who had wearied of "watching their smoke."

Dr. Keeler once more asserted his belief that most of Boston's dirt and smoke rolls in upon it from surrounding suburbs, over which his department has no control.

Because dirty streets cause a surprising amount of dust, he added, Boston has concentrated upon keeping its streets 100 per cent clean.

What dust clouds now hover over the city are due primarily, he stated, to railroad yards and uncovered coal yards—whose removal further into the suburbs would be too costly to consider at the present time.

Senate Approves Taxation Study

Problems of taxation and the possibility of governmental economy will be the concern of a special recess commission provided for in a bill which the Massachusetts Senate yesterday passed to be engrossed. The bill sets apart $10,000 for this study.

The measure is the result of legislation proposed by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxapayers' Association, which urged that $75,000 be appropriated for a taxation and economy study.

Curley Sends Minimum Pay Law Changes

Approval Expected for Amendment to Legalize Social Measure

Speed Prorogation

Prorogation tonight is the goal of the Massachusetts Legislature. Despite Gov. James M. Curley's threat to hold the General Court in session until it meets his demands, most legislators agree the goal may be reached.

Even among the Democrats the word is going around that the Governor should and will take his defeat on various proposals such as three-quarter pensions for judges reaching the age of 70.

Governor Curley today submitted to the Legislature his proposed amendments to the mandatory minimum wage law by which he believes he has eliminated the unconstitutional features of the law as it now stands. The Massachusetts law is similar to the New York statute which was declared unconstitutional recently by the United States Supreme Court on the grounds that it violated the right of freedom of contract.

New Basis for Bill

The Governor's proposals leave in the minimum wage law its teeth in the form of fines for those employers who failed to pay at least the minimum wage agreed upon by the wage board. However, he bases his proposals on the protection of public health and upon protection of public policy and therefore believes the new legislation will pass the constitutional test.

This matter of public policy is stated in the bill itself, one section of which reads:

"The employment of women and minors in trade and industry in this Commonwealth at wages unreasonably low and not fairly commensurate with the value of the services rendered is a matter of grave and vital public concern. Such employees, on account of the low wages received are unable to support and maintain themselves in health and are compelled to accept oppressive and unreasonable wages.

Based on Social Needs

"The payment of such wages to them has seriously impaired their health; lowered their morals; compelled the contribution to them of large sums of public funds in order to enable them to exist and to arrest further undermining of their health and to prevent a diminution in the health and morals of others similarly situated; the stability of industry is threatened and general unrest created among such employees to such an extent that a serious public emergency now exists requiring immediate legislation if peace and tranquillity is to be maintained, the health and morals of female employees and minors is to be conserved and protected, and the deterioration of the future race is to be prevented.

"It is hereby declared to be against public policy for any employer to employ any woman or minor in any occupation in this Commonwealth at an oppressive and unreasonable wage as defined in section one, and any contract, agreement or understanding for or in relation to such employment shall be null and void."

Both Parties Support Plan

Most legislators, Democratic and Republican alike, have bemoaned the Supreme Court decision invalidating the present law. Therefore, it seems certain that the new draft will be adopted without too much trouble, as a majority of the Senators and Representatives wish to retain as much of the law as possible. The draft was made along lines proposed by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General.

Meanwhile, the possibility of a Senate filibuster loomed. Senator Francis M. McKeown, Springfield Democrat, issued a warning that he would start a filibuster if any attempt is made to kill the legislation which would reduce from 70 to 65 years the eligibility age of recipients of old-age assistance. This legislation already passed by the House, would place Massachusetts in line with the federal social security program, and qualify Massachusetts for federal aid in old-age assistance costs. If the measure is passed and the Federal Social Security Board approves it, Massa-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Co-ordinated Army and Navy In Unified Defense Advocated; Miss Rankin Institute Speaker

Former Member of Congress at Wellesley Urges Public Opinion as the Real Force Making for the Prevention of War

Co-ordination of the Army and Navy into unified defense force—but without preparedness for aggressive wars abroad—was urged as an important step toward world peace, by Miss Jeannette Rankin at the first evening lecture of the New England Institute of International Relations which began an 11-day session at Wellesley College yesterday.

This year, the fifth in which the institute has been held, the evening lectures are, for the first time, open to the public as well as to members of the group. This is the first time, too, that the Congregational Council for Social Action has joined the American Friends Service Committee in sponsoring the institute, which is one of 10 being conducted in colleges in different parts of the country.

108 Registrations

On the first day of the course 108 registrations were recorded. Students, teachers, a representative of labor, ministers and business men are included in the list. They have come from as far away as Ohio and Nebraska.

Miss Rankin, the first woman to be elected to Congress, was introduced by Clarence E. Pickett of Philadelphia, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, who stressed her courage in voting against American entry into the World War.

The only thing that can insure permanent world peace, he declared, is "widespread and wisely administered education" which will result in intelligently informed public opinion.

Public Opinion

Public opinion, Miss Rankin insisted, in beginning her lecture, is the real force which makes or prevents war. The founders of the United States, she said, created a model for the organization of world peace when they outlawed war between individual states in the Union and provided for settlement of disputes by the Supreme Court—which had no power to enforce its decisions except the force of public opinion. This force, Miss Rankin added, was not exerted in the first years of existence to any greater extent than

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Roosevelt Turns Cold Shoulder To Quoddy Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—President Roosevelt was authoritatively represented today as having decided against taking advantage of technical power he still has to allot new money for the Quoddy power project in Maine and the Florida ship canal.

This was learned here just before the President received Gov. Louis J. Brann and a delegation who have come down from Philadelphia to discuss the Quoddy question. So far as the White House is concerned the only question remaining about Quoddy, it was said, is what to do with the village and movable assets which are there. It is merely a problem of salvaging as much of the investment as possible.

The action of Congress in refusing to appropriate specifically for continuing work on the two controversial projects did not repeal the President's power under the 1935 PWA appropriation to allot public works money to Quoddy. Legal experts who have examined the question are of the opinion that the President still could, if he so desired, allot more money on his own authority for both projects.

But White House sources point out that the President declared long before Congress acted on Quoddy and the canal that he would not allot on his own responsibility any more money for major engineering projects the size of those two. He is now represented as considering himself committed by that statement to refrain from using the power he still has.

He is said to feel bound by the plain intent of Congress regardless of the fact that Congress merely signified its disapproval but did not tie his hands.

It appears probable that no immediate disposal will be made of Quoddy assets. A new Congress will meet in January and there always remains a chance that the new one will reverse the decision of the old. Quoddy supporters still have hope, particularly in view of the narrow margin by which it was defeated. Their desire, therefore, is that the equipment now at the site of the project be kept there and in working order during the next six months so that it will be ready for use if Congress should reverse itself next year.

Housing Project Named New Towne

New Towne, the name by which Cambridge was known in the early days, will be used to designate the $2,500,000 low-cost housing project in that city, according to word from Washington to local housing officials today. Secretary Ickes approved the name which was suggested by the Cambridge Housing Authority.

Foundation construction work started on the project 10 days ago.

Bay State Woman One of Convention Parliamentarians

PHILADELPHIA, June 24 (AP)—A Massachusetts woman, Mrs. Elizabeth McNamara, of Cambridge, was serving today as one of the three assistant parliamentarians at the Democratic National Convention.

She is the first woman to hold such a position at one of the major political conventions. In her seat on the platform, following her election yesterday, she assisted in keeping the procedure in order.

Senator David I. Walsh expressed approval today of the action of Massachusetts delegates to the Democratic convention in favoring retention of the "two-thirds rule."

The Massachusetts delegation in caucus yesterday voted, 27 to 6, in favor of retention.

A member of the resolutions committee, Senator Walsh said he expected there would be nothing in the platform to which any Democrat would object.

Although the Bay State group took no official action on the possible Vice-Presidential candidacy of Gov. James M. Curley, delegation chairman, there was considerable talk around their headquarters that other states would be willing to support him.

The Governor, detained in Boston because of a legislative session, was reported as saying he was willing to

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Amoskeag Records Brought Into Court

History of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., and its parent concern, the Amoskeag Company, was presented in evidence today, by Lothrop Withington, counsel for Eliza S. Leland, bondholder, at the hearing in the Federal Building on the reorganization proceedings of the closed Amoskeag mills.

With this history and with documentary evidence and testimony by witnesses Mr. Withington hopes to establish the bondholders' legal status. He claims that there are two classes of bondholders, those who hold bonds received in exchange for stock and those who bought in the open market, and that those of the first group are not creditors.

The document went back to 1911, when the property was taken over by a trust. Mr. Withington read from the records that in 1911 there were 57,600 shares of common stock, and that in 1920, by action of the trustees and shareholders, two shares of preferred and three shares of common stock were given in exchange for one share.

From a copy of the minutes of a special meeting of the trustees on Aug. 7, 1925, Mr. Withington reported that Frederick C. Dumaine, treasurer of the closed corporation, outlined a plan for the transfer from the 1911 trust to the new trust established in 1924, of the plant belonging to the former trusteeship. The new trust, according to the requirements, was supposed to acquire the Park Hill Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, its liabilities and assets along with the features of the old Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

The plan according to the record, also contemplated the transfer of $6,000,000 in cash and approximately $22,000,000 in accounts receivable and inventory. Against this there were issued 365,000,000 shares of common stock, and 285,000 of preferred.

This hearing is expected to last several days before the legal status of bondholders and shareholders can be determined. Because of the absence of Mr. Dumaine, who will be present tomorrow, no witnesses were called today.

Adult Education Drive For Funds to Continue

Announcing another $1000 which swells to a $4300 total their current fund drive, working teams in behalf of the Boston Center for Adult Education last night decided to continue their efforts toward their goal of $25,000. Charles G. Schirmer of Chestnut Hill announced that each team voted to raise $100 within two weeks.

Federal Court Strikes Blow At Olive Oil Fraud

Adulterated Oil Seized in Two N. H. Cities Is Condemned

Other Cases Pending

New Test Evolved by Government Chemist Solves Two-Year Mystery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 24—Organized racketeering took a stiff blow here yesterday afternoon, when the Federal Government won the first of a series of legal actions aimed at obliterating a secretive and comparatively new form of bootlegging—the commercial sale of adulterated olive oil.

For almost two weeks government representatives have been presenting arguments and evidence before United States District Judge Morris to convince a federal jury that nearly 100 gallons of oil, seized in two New Hampshire cities, Nashua and Manchester, and allegedly sold by a Lynn, Mass., corporation, should be condemned, because they were fraudulently advertised as pure olive oil.

25 Per Cent Olive

The Government claimed that in reality the product offered to the public consisted of about 25 per cent olive oil and 75 per cent tea seed oil, a mixture that could be put up for approximately $1.25 a gallon and sold for almost $2.

Yesterday afternoon the jury returned a verdict in favor of the Government and United States Attorney Alexander Murchie was prepared to draw up a decree of condemnation to be signed by Judge Morris. In this verdict the Government won the first case of many that are pending throughout the country as part of an extensive campaign to drive oil racketeers out of business.

Double Victory

The Government's victory yesterday was a double one since the verdict, in addition to upholding the claim of adulteration, gave judicial recognition to the first test that has ever been devised for detecting the presence of tea seed oil, a product of China, when mixed with pure olive oil. The test was introduced and demonstrated in court here for the first time.

Behind this first court case lies a tale of two years' work by government agents by which they discovered that olive oil was being adulterated on a large scale and invented a test which it is believed will end the racket in its present form.

Government agents of the food and drug administration, which operates under the Department of Agriculture, revealed the story here while awaiting the outcome of the case in the Federal District Court.

Noticed Shipments

In 1934 the Department of Agriculture noticed that shipments of tea seed oil into this country were beginning to show a substantial increase which couldn't be accounted for because there was no proportionate increase in the use of the oil in regular manufacturing channels. These include paint, lacquers and textiles.

Immediately agents were put on the trail. They discovered that drums of tea seed oil were being shipped to refiners in New Jersey and that the refined product was being sent to wholesalers of olive oil and different sections of the country. New England got its share. But though the agents traced the oil right to the wholesalers' doors no proof was available that it was being used for adulteration. None of the known tests for oils showed the presence of tea seed oil in what was being sold as pure olive oil.

Evolved Test

In July, 1935, Jack Fitleson, a chemist in the food and drug administration laboratory in New York City, set out to discover a test. After nearly a year of research and experimentation he evolved a chemical test which convinced him of adulteration in some of the Government's samples and has since been judged reliable by experienced chemists.

Government agents began to buy up samples of olive oil, or what was called olive oil, including some sold by the Cosmos Fruit Stores, Inc., of Lynn, Mass., and found according to the new test that the oil was composed of one quarter olive oil and three quarters tea seed oil.

Filed in Courts

Cases were filed in several courts, including Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The suit here was brought to trial first, it was explained, so as to get a quick trial, made possible because the Concord court's docket was less crowded than those in Massachusetts.

The New Hampshire case, it was explained by Assistant United States Attorney Dennis E. Sullivan, who conducted the trial for Mr. Murchie, was not a criminal prosecution against the Lynn company—it was merely a proceeding to have the oil destroyed. Another part of the Food and Drug Act provides for action against the seller.

Government agents said that many racketeers, who had been told they could get away with this form of adulteration because there was no test to expose them, had been scared out of the "business" because word had leaked out of the Fitleson test. Now that the test has been judicially upheld, these agents asserted, the final blow has been struck at what was a particularly virulent form of racketeering.

Happy Day for Ice Cream Fan

Youngsters whose ice cream vocabulary has been limited to the old standbys—strawberry, vanilla and "cnoc'lit," with an occasional sherbet—are going to broaden their education should their parents motor along the Shore Drive at the entrance to Swampscott.

There, so all who ride may read, is blazoned the amazing invitation to pause and partake of 45 different flavors! It is the dream come true of what every youngster would have at his birthday party!

M. H. Doane, host at the refreshment hostel of that name, sounded over the telephone as though he thought the world was ready for ice cream in a big way and was prepared for its onrush at his 135-foot water front garden.

Imposing List

One of his associates rallied to a query on what flavors there were beyond a dozen possibles the interviewer could recall eating. Here's the list he reeled off from memory:

Strawberry, chocolate and vanilla; chocolate walnut, chocolate fudge, chocolate crisp, chocolate marshmallow, caramel fudge, caramel pecan, orange-pineapple, butter crunch, butter pecan, butterscotch, chocolate mint, peppermint stick, tutti-frutti, California fruit, frozen pudding, coffee walnut, coffee, maple walnut, polka dot (vanilla cream with pieces of broken chocolate in suspension), French nougat, lemon flake, minted pineapple, pineapple, English toffy, fresh peach, banana, banana salad (oranges, bananas and pineapple), burnt almond, peanut brittle, vanilla with whole cherries and walnuts, cherry custard, macaroon, pistachio.

Refreshes Memory

Here Mr. Doane's expert ran out of breath and flavors simultaneously. He remarked that it was pretty hard to keep all the day's flavors in mind.

"Just a minute," he suggested. "I'll take a run out front and get the others for you."

In the pause the reporter gave him a score of 36, to which he added cheerily on his return, grapenut, lemon cream, date-nut and fig and date for the ice creams, and these sherbets, lemon-lime, lemon, pineapple, orange and raspberry—45 in all.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued showers this afternoon and tonight, probably followed by clearing toward morning: Thursday fair and slightly warmer: moderate northeasterly winds, diminishing Thursday.

Vermont: Cloudy tonight; Thursday generally fair and warmer.

Remaining New England States: Rain tonight; Thursday generally fair with slowly rising temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds shifting to north; winds diminishing Thursday: rain tonight, followed by partly cloudy Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	70	Minneapolis	66	82
Bermuda	76	82	New Orleans	82	92
Chicago	62	68	New York	56	72
Denver	64	88	Norfolk	62	68
Helena	70	96	Philadelphia	56	70
Jacksonville	78	86	St. Louis	64	76
Kansas City	60	82	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	56	66
Miami	80	80			

A—9 a. m. D. S. T., June 24.
B—Maximum, June 23.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:11 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Thursday, 4:25 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Sins of Man," starring Jean Hersholt. Orpheum: 10:30 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. Also "Half Angel," with Frances Dee, Brian Donlevy and Charles Butterworth. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10.

MEMORIAL—"It's Love Again," featuring Jessie Matthews and Robert Young. 10:07 a. m., 12:25, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Chatterbox," with Anne Shirley and Phillips Holmes. 11:40 a. m., 2:38, 5:36, 8:34.

BOSTON—"Human Cargo," with Claire Trevor and Brian Donlevy. 10 a. m., 1:06, 4:12, 7:18. Also "Three of a Kind." 11:20 a. m., 2:26, 5:32, 8:38.

METROPOLITAN—Marion Davies and Dick Powell in "Hearts Divided." 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:55, 10:30. Stage: Robert L. Ripley's "Believe It or Not Revue." Orchestra conducted by Fabien Sevitzky.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Little Stranger," "Breezy Rhythm," "Odd Occupations," "Sun Chasers," "Easy to Remember," "White Hope," other shorts and latest newsreels.

MODERN — Edward G. Robinson in "Bullets or Ballots." 10:40 a. m., 1:29, 4:17, 7:05, 9:53. Also "The Princess Comes Across," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 9:20 a. m., 12:08, 2:56, 5:44, 8:32.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Early to Bed," featuring Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. Fenway: 2:50, 5:44, 8:37. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25. Also Mary Ellis and Walter Pidgeon in "Fatal Lady." Fenway: 1:25, 4:18, 7:10, 10:04. Paramount: 10:43 a. m., 1:28, 4:13, 6:58, 9:43. Tomorrow: Frances Langford and Sir Guy Standing in "Palm Springs." Also "The First Baby," with Johnny Downes, Shirley Deane and Dixie Dunbar.

Tonight at the Pops

Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Ballet Music from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Dagger Dance from "Natoma" ..... Herbert
Overture to "Orpheus in the Underworld" ..... Offenbach
Ballet Suite, "Nutcracker" } Tchaikovsky
Song Without Words ..... }
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" }
"Artists' Life," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"At Dawning" ..... Cadman
First Slavonic Dance ..... Dvorák

FINE ARTS—"Cloistered," depicting life in a French convent. Directed by Robert Alexander. (English titles.) 1:10, 3, 4:50, 6:40, 8:25, 10:10. Mickey Mouse in technicolor, "Mickey's Band Concert." "Treasurer's Reports," and other shorts.

EXETER—Wallace Beery and Barbara Stanwyck in "A Message to Garcia." 3:25, 6:20, 9:14. Also "Champagne Charlie," with Paul Cavanagh and Helen Wood. 2:10, 5:05, 7:55. Tomorrow: Jane Withers and Tom Brown in "Gentle Julia." Also "The Last of the Pagans," with Mala and Lotus Long.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Irvin S. Cobb in "Everybody's Old Man." 1:50, 5:10, 8:30. "Message to Garcia," with John Boles and Barbara Stanwyck. 3:20, 6:40, 10. Also "March of Time." 4:50, 8:10.

UNIVERSITY—Pat O'Brien and Margaret Hutchinson in "Oil for the Lamps of China." 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. Also "After Office Hours," with Clark Gable and Constance Bennett. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15. Tomorrow: William Powell and Jean Arthur in "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford." Also "A Message to Garcia," with Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles.

Radio Programs
On Page 12

TREMONT—"Women in the Dark," with Fay Wray, Ralph Bellamy and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald in "Naughty Marietta." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:55, 6:13, 9:35.

UPTOWN — "Dancing Pirate," with Steffi Duna and Frank Morgan. 1:20, 4:15, 7:10, 10:10. "Champagne Charlie," with Paul Cavanagh. 2:55, 5:50, 8:50.

Music

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY (Courtyard)—Concert by the Commonwealth Serenade Orchestra, Ernst Hoffman, conductor, 8.

Other Events

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS—Address on "The New Era," by William E. Lingelbach, Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, 8:15. Open to the public.

GIRLS' LATIN SCHOOL—Graduation exercises at the Public Latin School, 7:45.

Tomorrow

TRAFFIC CLUB OF NEW ENGLAND—Annual outing. Golf tournament, luncheon, bowling, swimming, tennis, horseshoe pitching, automobile trip and dinner, United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association, North Beverly, 10 a. m.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Japanese Prints" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

ZONTA INTERNATIONAL—Annual convention, New Ocean House, Swampscott.

SYMPHONY HALL—Graduation exercises of the Dorchester High School for Girls, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD—Exhibition baseball game played under 1876 rules, 1 p. m. Double header between Boston Bees and Chicago Cubs, 2.

Republican Hopes of Victory In Bay State Still Climbing; Party Harmony Is Cemented

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Two months ago few persons would have given Massachusetts Republicans even an outside chance of victory in the major election contests this fall. Today the feeling is growing that the G. O. P. candidates have at least a fighting chance.

Despite Governor Curley's claims that the Democrats will carry the State by a 200,000 margin, and notwithstanding the work of Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in pushing Democratic registration, it is expected the election will be far closer.

Satisfied With Ticket

Although many persons were disappointed that Sinclair Weeks, former Mayor of Newton, and Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, were not indorsed for United States Senator and Governor, respectively, the consensus is that the Republican Party has named its strongest ticket.

Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., convention senatorial indorsee, has a vote-getting reputation and, while Governor Curley is backed by a fast-traveling patronage machine, many political leaders, including some off-the-record Democrats, concede Lodge a possible chance of victory, particularly since he is backed by a united Republican Party. On the other hand, the Democratic Party is beset by inharmonies, although few believe a majority of these inharmonies will last beyond the primaries.

Class Consciousness

It appears that the only real stumbling block in the Lodge trail is the newly developed class consciousness. No matter how much persons argue the merits or demerits of the candidates this class consciousness will play a considerable part in the election.

The Democratic party is considered by many persons as the middle and lower class party. The Republican Party in Massachusetts, because of its so-called "royal purple" candidates, is called the upper class party. If the Republican party can break down this class consciousness it will advance far on the victory road.

Representative Lodge's favorable labor record and his democratic attitude may help break down this class consciousness.

As for John W. Haigis, Republican gubernatorial convention choice, it is expected he will run the Democratic convention indorsee, Charles F. Hurley, a fairly close race, although to date Mr. Hurley has a real edge because of his vote-getting reputation.

Democrats as well as Republicans consider Representative Leverett Saltonstall, the G. O. P. selection for Lieutenant Governor, the most likely candidate to win, regardless of the fate of the other Republican candidates. His sportsmanlike conduct at the Springfield convention united the party behind him. On the other hand, the Democratic Party faces a bitter struggle over the Lieutenant Governor nomination because of the manner in which Philip J. Philbin was endorsed at the convention. The inner-party battle may be so bitter as to alienate the party affections of many border-line Democrats.

Cook Expected to Win

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, appears to be in no danger of losing his position to Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, the Democratic convention choice. Mr. Cook was re-elected to office despite a 1934 Democratic landslide which swept the State House clear of all other major Republican state office holders.

However, few persons will predict Republican victories in the fights for State Auditor and Attorney General. Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, appear to be firmly entrenched in their jobs. Many leaders believe only a Republican landslide, completely unlooked for, could dislodge these men.

William E. Hurley, Republican endorsee for State Treasurer, is given a fighting chance to finish ahead of State Senator James C. Scanlan, Democratic choice.

Harmony Prevails

Robert T. Bushnell, former district attorney of Middlesex County, in pledging his support to the Republican slate as selected at the Springfield convention, alleviates the fears of many Republican leaders that the "man with the rapier tongue" would enter the primaries for Governor or Attorney General. Practically all possibility of a break in the party's new-found harmony has thus been eliminated.

However, there is still the chance that State Senator Henry Parkman Jr., will carry his fight for Attorney General to the September primaries. It is understood that he and several others are dissatisfied with the selection of Judge Felix Forte as the Republican endorsee for the office. If Senator Parkman enters the primaries the contest is certain to be interesting.

Edgar M. Mills

Curley Sends Minimum Pay Law Changes

(Continued from Page 11)

chusetts will recive grants totaling up to $15 a case a month.

Legislators Meet Early

Legislative machinery is well oiled and ready to operate at full speed today. The House and Senate met early with a determination to stay on the job until the remaining work is cleared from the calendar.

Soon after meeting, the House passed to be engrossed a bill providing for an investigation of the business methods and affairs of industrial life insurance companies. Representative Edward J. Kelley, Democratic floor leader, led the fight for the legislation and after considerable debate won the battle. It was contended that insurance companies are reaping a harvest on these weekly payment policies and that some of the profits should be returned to the policyholders in the form of increased dividends.

Representative James Kiley of Charlestown declared insurance companies had threatened to send 60 agents into his district to defeat him at the next election, but, he said, "I am not going to give up the fight for this investigation."

Transfer of Funds

At the same time, the House ordered to a third reading a bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee on Governor Curley's proposal to transfer special funds totaling $800,000 in State banks to the general fund. The bill reported by the Committee reported that only the total funds exceeding the amount of State money tied up in closed banks should be transferred. Inasmuch as the closed banks hold more than $1,000,000 in State money, the legislation, if passed, will block the Governor's plan to reduce the State tax by the $800,000 transfer.

The House today concurred with the Senate in passing to be engrossed a bill prohibiting marathan dances, walkathons, and similar endurance contests and a measure regulating overnight camps.

Before recessing until later in the afternoon the House rejected a bill providing for the transfer of $3,400,000 from the highway fund for distribution to the cities and towns for local highway work. The vote was 109 to 105 against the transfer.

Budget Is Speeded

Yesterday the House sat until 5:30 p. m. and the Senate until 7:05 p. m. making ready for the final dash today. The supplementary budget was quickly rushed through the House and Senate with a few changes made in the Senate which, after engrossment today, must be concurred in by the House.

The supplementary budget, including additions by the House and Senate, totals $956,013, more than $700,000 less than that submitted by the Governor. In addition a supplementary budget of $144,019 for the Boston metropolitan district was adopted at the same time. The metropolitan budget does not come out of the regular state funds, therefore is not included in the regular state budget.

The House added $5400 to the budget and the Senate $1945.

Veto Is Upheld

Today the House again sustained Governor Curley's veto of legislation providing for distribution to the cities and towns of $3,200,000 remaining in the old age assistance funds. The vote was 121 to 90, less than two thirds of the House vote which was necessary to override the veto.

During the debate on the measure the House members were much amused at the charge made by Representative Michael J. Ward of Boston, Democratic political strategist, that Representatives Albert F. Bigelow, Christian A. Herter, and William D. Baker, were "playing politics on the issue." Upon his further charge that the three members represented the so-called "silk stocking" district, Representative Herter held up in full view one leg clad in a woolen sock.

Yesterday the House quashed a bill providing that all noncivil service help shall be employed through the nine federal-supported state employment offices. This legislation would have eliminated the Governor's employment office over which there has been much disturbance this year.

How They Voted

The vote on the old age assistance fund distribution was 137 to 77, less than the necessary two thirds to override the veto. An attempt is being made today to obtain reconsideration. The Governor wants the residue in the fund to be transferred to the general state fund to help reduce the state tax. Should the veto be overridden it is expected the Governor would refuse to prorogate the Legislature for some time.

Three vetoes on minor measures were overturned by the House and Senate.

Legislation providing for a taxation and economy study by a special recess commission was passed to be engrossed in the Senate.

The Senate today by a roll call vote of 17 to 16 killed a bill establishing a state board of registration and licensing of dry cleaners and dyers. This reversed the stand taken yesterday.

Governor Curley's revival of the recently rejected bill setting up a state police school for the training of local police recruits also was ordered to a third reading in the House. But the original bill met defeat in the Senate, therefore, it is expected a real fight will be staged on the matter in the upper branch, if the House sends it through.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Walter Logan's Musicale:	**Convention speaker**	Recordings and reports
5:15	"Tim Tyler's Luck"	concert orchestra	Jack Onslow's baseball school.	Recordings and reports
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Maida Severn, songs	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	Recordings and reports
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	"Checkerboard": variety	Dick Tracy: detective drama.	Revue: popular variety
6:00	News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Eton Boys: quartet
6:15	"Melody Time": variety	Clark Dennis, tenor	Sketch; vocal soloists	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30	News; songs; sport briefs	"Salute": sketch; music	Sport reports	Washington Backstage
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sport Review	Renfrew of the Mounted	Sports reports; vocalist
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Fred and Helen Pent"	Yankee News Service
7:15	**Talk, "Olympic Prospects"**	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	**Convention speaker**	Talk, Gov. James M. Curley
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Studio chorus recital	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	"Band Parade": recording
7:45	Political speaker	Rubinoff's Orch.; soloist	**Boake Carter, news comment.**	Detective drama
8:00	Willie and Eugene Howard;	**"One Man's Family"; drama,**	**"Cavalcade of America"; dra-**	**Mummer's Day Parade, from**
8:15	Fifi D'Orsay; orchestra	**from San Francisco**	**matic sketch; orchestra**	**Philadelphia**
8:30	**"Lavender and Old Lace";**	Serenade: Wayne King and	**George Burns & Gracie Allen;**	"The Dream Weaver"
8:45	**soloists; Haenschen's Orch.**	his orchestra	**Milton Watson; Renard's Or.**	M. S. P. C. C. talk
9:00	**NBC Concert Hour: con-**	**"Town Hall Tonight": Fred**	**Lily Pons, soprano; mixed**	Local dance music
9:15	**cert orchestra, Cesare**	**Allen; Portland Hoffa; Play-**	**chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch.**	Local dance music
9:30	**Sodero, conductor; Helen**	**ers; male quartet; Van**	"Gang Busters": crime drama	"Moods in Melody"
9:45	**Traubel, soprano**	**Steeden's Orchestra**	with Phillips Lord	Yankee News Service
10:00	**Democratic National Con-**	**Democratic National Conven-**	**Address, Senator Joseph T.**	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra
10:15	**vention, Philadelphia; ad-**	**tion, Philadelphia; address,**	**Robinson, Arkansas**	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra
10:30	**dress, Senator Joseph T.**	**Senator Joseph T. Robinson,**	**News dramatizations**	Larry Funk's Orchestra
10:45	**Robinson, Arkansas**	**Arkansas**	Sport commentator	Larry Funk's Orchestra
11:00	Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:15	**Talk, John B. Kennedy**	Sport Review; Musical Turns.	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra
11:30	Phil Ohman's Orchestra	Fletcher Henderson's Orch.	"Island of Maui," relay from	Griff Williams's Orchestra
11:45	Phil Ohman's Orchestra	**Talk, Walter Lippmann**	Hawaii	Griff Williams's Orchestra

Tomorow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC (WOR — Mutual), Morning Matinee: speaker; soloist; orch.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), WEEI (WEAF—National), WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Democratic National Convention proceedings, Philadelphia.

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

3:00 WNAC, Boston Bees-Chicago baseball game.

3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Second act, Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," relayed from London.

4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: "What Happened to Jones."

5:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Answer Me This?": Federal Department of Education sketch.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Family on Tour": Frank Parker; Bob Hope; quartet; Red Nichols's Orch.

8:00 (tentative) WBZ (WJZ—National), WNAC (WABC—Columbia), WEEI (WEAF—National), Proceedings of Democratic National Convention, Philadelphia.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Jose Iturbi, conductor.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Captain Henry's Show Boat; soloists; blackface skits; concert orchestra.

9:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Democratic National Convention proceedings.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Goldman Band concert, Dr. Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.

9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Wemocratic National Convention proceedings.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Roy Shields's Orchestra; soloists.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), Hugo Mariani's Cosmopolitans; Corinna Mura, soloist.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Nickelodeon": comedy; songs; melodrama.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Impressions of Democratic Platform," Walter Lippmann, political analyst.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Roosevelt Chided For Overthrow Of Liberty by Reform

"In my sizeup, Mr. Roosevelt is genial, good hearted, ambitious, not hypocritical, merely self-righteous and muddleheaded."

In so many adjectives did Prof. Melvin T. Copeland of the Harvard Business School summarize the President of the United States yesterday for the assembled members of the New England Bakers Association, in convention at the New Ocean House, Swampscott.

Professor Copeland also dubbed the President "friendly" and a "jovial big boy."

After this, Professor Copeland focused his attention on certain phases of the Administration, all of which he criticized adversely. Among the high lights of his attack were the following:

Economic Experiment

"The Roosevelt Administration has gone far beyond the steps essential for relief and recovery and has entered upon a series of costly and visionary experiments for 'reforming' the economic life of America . . ." which ". . . if carried through, will have a fundamental effect upon the political and civil liberties of every American citizen.

"The financial burden of the Federal Government . . . has been augmented unnecessarily by the Administration's own policies. For example, conflicting and vindictive programs have delayed business revival and thus increased the cost of relief work. . . .

Debts to Be Paid

"The 10 billions of new debt that have been incurred during the last three years must be paid some time by the people . . . directly in taxes or . . . indirectly by an artificial rise in prices which will tax everyone, poor and rich alike. . . .

"Mr. Roosevelt has embarked on a zealous campaign for reforming business and chasing out the scalawags, but he . . . himself has been abetting a particularly . . . sinister political character, our own Gov. James M. Curley.

Political Appointment

"Mr. Curley has been accused of many things, but never of being sincere. Mr. Roosevelt cannot well be ignorant of Mr. Curley's ruthless methods and arrogant political tricks."

Professor Copeland then reminded his audience of how, at the Governor's insistence, a postmaster with a civil service record was ousted from his post to make way for a political appointee.

"By the use of the public credit for public patronage," declared the Harvard professor, "Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Farley have found a means for effectively subjugating Congress and for debauching the electorate so that they may be kept in power."

Bay State Woman Is Parliamentarian

(Continued from Page 11)

accept the convention's endorsement if it should be given. He has made no active campaign for the nomination, however.

Efforts to have President Roosevelt visit Cape Cod on his vacation cruise this summer were advanced today by members of the Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic convention.

Peace Plank Proposed By Connecticut Delegate; Governor Cross Arrives

PHILADELPHIA, June 24 (AP)—Representative Herman Koppleman of Connecticut sought today to have a peace plank and a proposal to protect the interests of insurance policyholders included in the Democratic platform.

The arrival of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross last night with Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy or Hartford provoked new predictions that this fall would find Connecticut Democrats in accord on the state ticket. Until recently the two leaders had been at odds politically on many occasions.

Lieut. Gov. Frank Hayes, close political ally of Mayor Spellacy and for a time mentioned as a possible opponent of Governor Cross for the gubernatorial nomination, asserted the chief executive should be given a clear field if he decided to seek re-election for a fourth term.

In the midst of the excitement of last night's convention session came what observers interpreted as another indication of harmony in the fall campaign.

It was a note, scribbled in pencil, from National Chairman James A. Farley to Mayor Spellacy, who, in 1932, led the fight which won the Connecticut delegation for Alfred E. Smith.

The note read:

"Dear Tom:

"Why don't you come up and sit on the platform?

"Jim Farley."

Mayor Spellacy accepted the invitation, elbowing his way to the platform with Mr. Hayes at his side.

Maine Delegation Urges Platform Plank Against War Profiteering

PHILADELPHIA, June 24 (AP)—Maine delegates got down to business today. Judge Fred H. Lancaster of Lewiston, named to the resolutions committee, had a request from Municipal Judge Peter MacDonald of Rumford in behalf of the Maine American Legion to advocate a platform plank to remove war profiteering.

It would pledge the party's "continued co-operation to the ex-service organizations of the nation in their efforts to promote peace by removing the profit motive from war."

Representative Simon M. Hamlin, elected to the rules committee in place of John H. Hanson of Belfast, unable to attend; Paul C. Thurston, credentials committee member, and Frederick Bogue of East Machias, member of the committee on permanent organization, joined their respective committees.

A committee composed of Miss Helen Hanson, national committeewoman, Dubord, Mabee, Bogue, Ernest L. McLean, party candidate for Congress in the second district, and Dr. J. L. Murphy of Eastport, worked on a tentative draft of a resolution to be sent to President Roosevelt advocating continuance of the $40,000,000 Passamaquoddy Bay tide harnessing project as economically worthwhile.

The committee planned to confer with Gov. Louis J. Brann, actual chairman of the delegation, on his arrival here from Washington, possibly late today, before completing the draft. Governor Brann previously had announced in Maine he expected to discuss the Quoddy situation with government officials.

Editors Ready to Tour Maine Beauty Spots As Convention Ends

POLAND SPRINGS, Maine, June 24 (AP)—Editors and publishers of America's weekly and small daily newspapers approached today the final business of their convention here.

Election of officers of the National Editorial Association and choice of the 1937 convention place did not mean, however, that delegates would start home.

Ahead of them lay a 1000-mile tour to Maine's beauty spots, including her big woods, lakes, streams, and seacoast. The trip, starting tomorrow, will end at Portland Sunday.

Before balloting members heard Roland T. Patten, Presque Isle, Maine, former editor of the Skowhegan Independent Report, relate anecdotes from the careers of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Frank A. Munsey and James G. Blaine, all Maine-born journalists. Blaine later became a famed statesman.

Other speakers were Arthur Deute, Baltimore, Md.; William L. Daley, the association's Washington representative; Fred Naeter, co-publisher of the Southeast Missourian, Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Frank S. Hoy, business manager of the Lewiston Sun-Journal.

What's Going On In the Arts

Dancing in a Shell

JUST before assuming their directorial duties at Bennington this summer, on the evenings of July 2 and 3 to be exact, Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman, assisted by their own company and their unit from the Federal Dance Theater, will give performances at the Lewisohn Stadium, with the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.

On the evenings of July 16 and 17, the American Ballet will appear at the Stadium Concerts in an all-Stravinsky program; and on July 30 and 31, Catherine Littlefield and the Philadelphia Ballet will give their chef d'oeuvre, Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé," for the first time in New York.

On Saturday evening of this week, the Chalif-Swoboda Ballet will dance on the Mall in Central Park, including Glière's "The Red Poppy" in its miscellaneous program, and inaugurating a series of similar dance concerts to be given in the environs of New York. The company numbers 50 and is headed by Louis H. Chalif and Vecheslav Swoboda of the Chalif School.

At Robin Hood Dell in Philadelphia, several different companies of dancers will take part in the orchestral concerts from time to time.

Blake Scott will be in charge of the ballet in connection with the fourteenth season of opera at the Cincinnati Zoo, presenting for the first time anywhere a new ballet, "Nocturne and Dance," music by a native composer, John Haussermann, during the week of July 12. Ruth Page will be guest artist, appearing in her version of Ravel's "Bolero."

Meanwhile in New York, Francis Hawkins, dance concert manager, has assembled a group from the American Ballet, to appear in summer theaters thereabouts; and units of the Federal Dance Theater will also be active in summer theaters and stadiums. On Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons of this week, at 4 o'clock, Charles Weidman's "Candide" (music by Wallingford Riegger), with Mr. Weidman in the principal role, was to be presented at the Majestic Theater, Brooklyn, as the first formal venture in this project.

In Boston, the dance takes a siesta. Individual dancers disperse to study, teach or observe dance activities elsewhere. Some remain at home to prepare fall programs.

What is the WPA doing for the dance in Boston? What is Mr. Fiedler doing for the dance with his Esplanade concerts? It is time the dance had an official summer representation here, beginning with more frequent and more varied dance events at the Pops and the extending through the popular season by the Basin. Dancing in the Shell or on the Mall could be as much a part of our communal summer entertainment here as otherwhere, if somebody would take the initiative.

M. L.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aquitania	June 27	Southampton	July 3	June 26, 8:00 pm	June 27, 7:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco	July 1	June 26, 4.00 pm	June 26, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	July 4	June 29, 4:00 pm	June 29, 7:30 pm

More Time Declared Needed In Training Girls for Career

"The world's general and technical knowledge has so increased during the past 25 years that we cannot expect four years of training to prepare a girl for a career," declared Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin, dean of women at Boston University, in an interview at her office yesterday, in which she commented on a statement made recently by the president of Sarah Lawrence College that "liberal arts colleges fail to fit students for needs in later careers."

"Early in the thirteenth century a few students at the Sorbonne went to England to get their education," Mrs. Jenkins continued. "When the question arose as to the length of time such study would require, they conferred with their professors and decided that if they went to Oxford, they should be able to get an education in four years. In spite of the changes in civilization, and the increase in general knowledge and technical application that have occurred in the intervening 700 years, we still cling to this four-year idea. We still expect our students after four years to be well prepared to meet the world, which is an impossibility.

"Already the fifth year is being considered as a necessary addition in order to get any kind of a preparation which will enable one to function in her community. We are trying to get educated too quickly, and in the future, we will have to meet this problem face to face. A girl now needs much more time than she did 25 years ago. She should have general preparation plus technical training, and, of course, the more of both she has, the better prepared she is to go to the top."

Dean Franklin believes that there will always have to be liberal arts colleges, because there are always those who want to go into strictly academic fields. For the person with plenty of time and money, four years of general training and one or two years of specialization is a good plan for the girl who can afford it.

"The whole problem boils down to the necessity for a fifth year," Dean Franklin said in conclusion. "The liberal arts colleges cannot give up any courses, but they must add another year for technical knowledge. Of course, the question of expense is a problem, but we are hoping that some day education will not cost so much. It is extremely difficult for the privately endowed institution to bear any more expense than it is already doing, and the only solution seems to be in the raising of greater endowment which will enable talented undergraduates to study on fellowships similar to those given in graduate schools which include not only tuition costs but at least part of the living expenses."

Worcester Loosens Ties on Liquor Sales For Y. D. Convention

WORCESTER, Mass., June 24 (AP)—Hotels, restaurants, and clubs will be permitted to remain open an hour later than usual on Friday and Saturday during the 26th (Yankee) Division convention, the Worcester License Commission has announced.

The closing hour has been extended until 1 a. m., taverns and package stores, however, must close as usual at 11 p. m. under the state law.

Recently officials of the W. C. T. U. protested the sale of liquor during the convention.

The license commission, however, indicated that approximately 18,000 visitors would arrive in the city during the convention and that eating places which sell liquor were entitled to additional business. It also said previous YD conventions had been orderly.

Transfers Shown At Dolan Hearing

(Continued from Page 11)

eral National Bank and the First National Bank."

"On what basis did you draw your conclusion?" continued Mr. Dodge.

"On deposits made the same day as withdrawals," said Mr. Seamans.

"Have you checked these with the cash book?"

"Yes."

"In many cases do withdrawals represent the purchase of securities?"

"Yes, sir."

The high point of this questioning came when Mr. Dodge asked:

"What was the total amount transferred?"

"From May 6, 1930 to Jan. 4, 1933, the total was $606,998.53," replied the witness.

A controversy between Mr. Dodge and Thomas H. Mahony, counsel for the defense, occurred when Mr. Dodge turned to the witness and remarked that certain records of the Dolan Company at the First National Bank were marked "missing."

Following strenuous objections by Mr. Mahony, Mr. Dodge shouted:

"That's not a question, that's a statement." Then to the witness, "What period were the records missing?"

Mr. Seamans replied that accounts totaling some $27,000 were missing from Jan. 31, 1930, to Aug. 1, 1930, but that later these were discovered.

The witness also testified that up to August, 1933, the books of the Legal Securities Corporation showed no payments for items of furniture, but the company apparently purchased typewriters in the late summer and fall of 1933.

Intimating that their case would be completed "within a day or two," counsel for the city introduced an additional $334,000 worth of bond transactions into the Suffolk Superior Court record today.

The deposition of Harry S. Law, vice-president of the City Company of New York, was read into the record today. This company controlled the National City Company of Boston and the City Company of Massachusetts prior to 1932. The latter two sold bonds to the Legal Securities, the E. L. Dolan Company and the R. L. Emerson Company. The following sales were revealed:

From the National City Company of Boston to Legal Securities	$31,599
From the City Company of Massachusetts to Legal Securities	196,299
From the City Company of Massachusetts to the E. L. Dolan Co.	52,226
From the City Company of Massachusetts to the R. L. Emerson Co.	54,268
Total	$334,392

Rhode Islanders Crow Approval of Roosevelt

PHILADELPHIA, June 24 (AP)—To the amusement of the crowds at the Democratic national convention, the Rhode Island delegation "crowed" its approval of President Roosevelt and his New Deal. Members donned red hats and gave the convention hall a barnyard touch with loud imitations of the cackle and crow of Rhode Island Reds.

They carried two standards into the hall. One read: "We'll keep crowing for the New Deal and Roosevelt. Rhode Island Reds."

Lemke Forces Plan Detroit Conference With Radio Priest

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—A conference Friday in Detroit between leaders of the new Union Party, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and some followers of Dr. F. E. Townsend was announced today by Representative Usher L. Burdick (R), North Dakota.

Coincidentally, selection of Mr. Burdick as national chairman of the new party was disclosed by Representative William Lemke, North Dakota non-partisan, who is its presidential candidate.

Although Mr. Lemke denied that the Detroit meeting was to form a coalition with Coughlin forces and the Townsend pension movement, Mr. Burdick said he understood those present would include the Detroit radio priest, who heads the National Union for Social Justice; Charles O'Brien, Boston labor lawyer, who is the union party's vice-presidential candidate; some of the Townsend directors, and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, former aide to the late Senator Huey P. Long in his share-the-wealth movement.

Mr. Burdick told reporters a preliminary check showed the party could file in all but eight states.

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BROCKTON: 135 Main Street
BOSTON: 252 Mass. Avenue
ALLSTON: 168 Harvard Avenue

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(Continued from Page 11)

it has been in support of the World Court up to the present time.

This same plan for legal settlement of disputes can be applied to international affairs, she continued, when the power of public opinion gets behind the Kellog-Briand Pact which, for the first time in the history of the world, she declared, "makes war between nations disreputable and substitutes settlement by pacific, legal means."

"Every treaty must become a mere scrap of paper," Miss Rankin contended, "unless public opinion is behind it."

Educate Educators

The object of these nation-wide Institutes of International Relations, it had been pointed out in the course of discussions earlier in the day, is to "educate the educators" such as teachers, ministers and newspapermen, so that public opinion can be based eventually on accurate information and intelligent discussion.

The only way to prevent war, Miss Rankin continued, is to realize that Congress makes war by voting for it. This power to declare war was carefully put in the hands of the representatives of the people by the framers of the Constitution, she pointed out, because they realized that the question of deciding between war and peace is definitely "the people's business."

Awaken Public

The paramount need at the present time, she asserted, is to awaken the public to the fact that congressmen actually are their representatives and must be made to fulfill this function.

"Right now," she declared, "we are walking in the direction of war simply because we're too nice to have anything to do with our representatives — because we rather despise and generally avoid all politicians.

"It isn't only our votes that count, it is the energy and active interest that lie behind them. We must constantly remind our representatives of our opinions. We must request information on their own opinions on important issues, too—sometimes such requests are the only things that will make a Congressman read bills which are up for consideration. In this way we can bring the force of public opinion to bear in shaping national policies.

Would Have Opposed

"If the vote on American entry into the World War had been a secret ballot, a number of Congressmen have told me that they would have voted against, instead of for it.

"If these men had been assured of the backing of public opinion in opposing war, they would have voted against war openly.

"Things are very different now than they were in the days before the World War. Then I was the only woman in the world who was able to give an official vote against war. Now, scores of women in different countries have some voice in making such a decision.

Building Opinion

"Such new factors as radio have become very important, too, in building up an informed and intelligent public opinion," Miss Rankin added.

This morning William E. Lingelbach, professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, began his course on "Democracy, Dictatorship, and World Co-operation." After a talk on the literature of international relations and the peace movement, Hornell Hart, professor of Sociology at the Hartford Seminary Foundation, proceeded with his discussion series on "Social and Spiritual Approaches to World Peace." Miss Rankin followed him with further consideration of the legislative approach to the question of peace and security.

The New Era

After an afternoon devoted to recreation and group activities, there will be a lecture at 8:15 in Alumnae Hall, open to the public, by Professor Lingelbach. His subject will be "The New Era."

Tomorrow evening Clark M. Eichelberger, national director of the League of Nations Association, will lecture on "World Community or Anarchy."

Question periods follow all evening lectures.

The director of the New England Institute of International Relations this year is George Selleck, secretary of the New England Section of the American Friends Service Committee.

Soil Conservation Proposal Attracts 2500 R. I. Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Although only seven Rhode Island farmers shared benefits under the AAA programs, 2500 farmers in this State have applied for benefits under the new substitute federal farm program, the soil conservation scheme.

Under the new program the maximum available for distribution in this State is about $80,000, the Department of Agriculture at Washington has estimated. This includes about 53,000 acres now in hay or plowable pastures which can be improved by soil treat, the average governmental contribution for this being $1 an acre.

The Federal Government distributed $6319 to the seven Rhode Island farmers in AAA benefits. At the same time, the Government spent $49,326 for AAA administrative expenses in this State in connection with that distribution of only $6319.

Haigis Expected To Name Chairman

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 24 (AP)—"John W. Haigis is now head of the Republican Party in Massachusetts and he is the man who should designate the new chairman of the Republican State Committee." This was the statement today of Joshua L. Brooks of this city concerning a report that he might be a candidate for the chairmanship.

Mr. Brooks, president of the Springfield Haigis for Governor Club and one of Mr. Haigis' chief lieutenants, while saying that he is not an active candidate for the place, did not say he would refuse should he be drafted.

Vernon W. Marr of Boston is now chairman. His term expires Monday, when the committee will elect his successor. Friends of Mr. Brooks are pointing to his organizing ability and political experience in urging him for the place.

Hindenberg Sighted Off Bar Harbor, Maine

BAR HARBOR, Maine, June 24 (AP)—The German dirigible Hindenburg, en route to Germany, was reported sighted off Bar Harbor at 9:10 a. m., (EDT) today. Observers said the big ship was flying low.

The dirigible left New York last night at 10:25 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, for its third eastward passage.

Cape Playhouse Marks Decade of Summer Drama

Raymond Moore still directs activities—Theater started out as church in colonial times — $250,000 invested in Dennis entertainment center.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENNIS, Mass.—Because, in the supposedly carefree realm of the summer theater, a decade signifies real antiquity, Raymond Moore will be observing a signal anniversary when he opens his Cape Playhouse, here, for its tenth successive season on June 29.

With the exception of the Lakewood Playhouse in Maine, the Rice Playhouse at Martha's Vineyard, and the old Wharf Theater at Provincetown, Mass., Mr. Moore's enterprise is said to be the senior of all the summer groups operating along the Atlantic seaboard. Furthermore, it is one of the few organizations of its kind that has operated year after year under the same management.

Permanent Organization

During the past few years, summer show shops have been appearing and disappearing like Cardini card packs behind every third bush along country highways. In all this time, some dozen theaters have forged to the front and held their gains. The Cape Playhouse is one of them.

About a quarter of a million dollars has been invested in the Dennis entertainment center, more than half of which was spent on the Cinema alone—a talking picture house designed by Alfred Easton Poor and decorated by Rockwell Kent and Jo Mielziner. The mural decoration vaulting the ceiling of the Cinema, a modernistic conception of the heavens designed by Kent, and measuring 6400 square feet, is said to be the largest of all pictures ever painted.

Prior to its completion, the largest mural in the world—measuring 2200 square feet—was Tintoretto's "Paradise," painted by the great Italian artist in 1588.

Garage to Theater

It is the Cape Playhouse—reserved for the spoken drama—that this year is celebrating its tenth anniversary. Once a colonial church, it was afterward school, barn, tinshop, slaughter-house, and, inevitably of late years, a garage. This old Nobscussett meetinghouse, after various wanderings on rollers, has now come to rest in a field by the roadside, to be used for dramatic purposes. A decade ago Mr. Moore purchased it for $400, but alterations and improvements have brought its cost now to $40,000.

At the Playhouse, incidentally, is said to be the only revolving stage in any summer theater in the United States.

Among the plays to be presented by Mr. Moore at Dennis during this tenth season are "The Old Maid," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Three Men on a Horse," "The Petrified Forest" and a new play by Philip Barry. Among the stars wil be Peggy Wood, Judith Anderson, Conrad Nagel, Peggy Conklin, Donald Brian, and likely Ginger Rogers and Bette Davis of the films.

Portrait by Edward Thayer Monroe

A Scene at a Summer Playhouse

The Picture Shows a Scene After One of the Matinees at the Cape Playhouse at Dennis, Mass. Inset—Raymond Moore, Director of the Cape Playhouse

Maine Stop Planned For Flight to Paris By Substratosphere

PORTLAND, Maine, June 24 (AP)—Clarence M. Chamberlain, transatlantic flier, was in Maine today ostensibly to inspect Aroostook County airports for a proposed substratosphere flight to Paris next month.

Mr. Chamberlain said a New York group was ready to back the flight if he coud prove its feasibility.

He said he would probably start from New York, with a refueling stop at some Aroostook airport. He approved the Aroostook stop, he said, because it was far enough inland to escape the coastal fogs.

Naming of Police Head Unchanged

The annual legislative battle over the power to appoint the Boston police commissioner ended yesterday in the usual victory for the forces which believe the Governor should retain his appointive power.

Following the annual practice of Boston legislators, Senator Thomas M. Burke, Boston Democrat, sought approval of his bill providing that the Mayor of Boston, rather than the Governor, should appoint the police commissioner. The Senator took from the table the adverse report on his measure and attempted to gain substitution of the bill. However, he lost by a 16-to-13 roll call vote.

Herb Bed Advised Near Kitchen Door

A small herb bed located close to the kitchen door should be made a part of every house garden, by advice of Arnold M. Davis, extension horticulturist at Massachusetts State College; for fragrant plants grown there can be used to add savor to table dishes. Recommended are chives, used in salads for their onion-like flavor; sage, for meats and dressing; parsley, for garnishing; thyme, used mainly for meats and sauces; and mints, for adding zest to drinks and sauces.

Herb-growing in New England, Mr. Davis says, declined when farmers began to realize greater profits from the sale of staple vegetables. But about 1920 interest revived, and women began to concoct appetite-stirring dishes after the manner of French chefs, using herbs for piquancy and color. Of late, writers of cookbooks have begun to take note of this trend. Persons desiring lists of herbs to grow in Massachusetts may obtain them by writing to the State College at Amherst, Mass.

Holt Named to Speak To Publicity Group

Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College in Winter Park, Fla., will speak Friday morning at the annual national conference of the American College Publicity Association, held here with Boston University as host. The conference opens tonight at the Parker House.

Dr. Holt, who was editor of Independent for many years and was founder of the League to Enforce Peace, entered the educational field in 1925, when he became president of Rollins. Under his guidance, the college has abolished the lecture and recitation system and has adopted in place of it the Rollins conference plan of study. There are few lectures or formal recitations, the conventional relationship between student and professor being reversed.

Dog Makes Weekly Trip Aboard Nantasket Boat

Even dogs enjoy their ocean sail! Passengers on the Nantasket boats each Sunday throughout the season include a chow dog, eyes protected from the sun's reflection by specially constructed colored glasses.

George Colgan of Cambridge takes his pet dog for a round trip to the beach each Sunday, and has been granted permission to use the hurricane deck—closed to passengers—so that the dog may enjoy the full benefit of the weekly airing, away from crowds.

Highway Safety Drive Is Opened By Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Truck owners and operators in Rhode Island were warned this week by Wilfred J. Paquin, chief of the State Devision of Motor Vehicles, that a new safety program goes into effect July 1 after which all trucks must be equipped with directional signal devices.

Vehicles so constructed or loaded that drivers cannot clearly indicate by hand signals their intention to turn or stop must carry some mechanical or electrical device approved by the State. Several such devices have been approved.

Must Carry Flare

The new law also provides that public service or commercial motor vehicles with a rated capacity of 2000 pounds or more, or combinations of truck and trailer, operating outside of city limits at night must be equipped with an approved type of flare.

These flares are for emergency use when the vehicle stops on highways at night and, according to the new law, must be visible for at least 200 feet.

"Too many serious accidents have occurred on our highways because some large, heavily-loaded truck became disabled on the high schoulders of the road and no precautions were taken to warn approaching drivers," Mr. Paquin says. "Analysis of many traffic accidents, where trucks were involved, also has shown that in many cases the accidents occurred because the driver was not able to signal cars following him."

Growth in Labor Legislation Marked in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 24—A striking indication of the prominence to which labor problems have risen in America during the last 25 years and a hint, perhaps, of a slowly developing change in the nation's attitude toward the worker may be found in the growth of the New Hampshire Department of Labor during the quarter century John S. B. Davie has been commissioner.

Mr. Davie has observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment as the State's first labor commissioner and in looking back over his term of office pointed to the significant changes that he has witnessed.

25 Years of Service

In 1911 the State had practically no labor department and the rising importance even then of labor problems made it evident that the staff which the State maintained to administer what few laws it had relative to labor was not adequate to meet a changing situation. This need brought recommendations from the State Federation of Labor and definite action from Gov. Robert P. Bass, who appointed Mr. Davie to his first term.

Sitting in his office, the commissioner pointed to a small, wooden chest. "That and myself and a tiny room were the labor department in 1911," he recalled. "Our annual appropriation," he added, "was $6200."

In 25 years the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor has grown to include four separate divisions, scattered in three cities, which employ 113 persons and costs approximately $240,000 a year to operate. In that period the Granite State's scanty labor legislation has been amplified to contain much progressive legislation.

First Compensation Law

In 1911 Governor Bass, who started the Progressive Wing of the New Hampshire Republican party and believed in the needs of labor, saw the passage of the state's first workmen's compensation law, which was also the first legislation of its kind to be put into effect in New England. This pioneer law is still in effect with some minor changes.

A safety and health law, providing for inspection of working conditions in factories, was passed and the state employment service, now consolidated with the United States employment service under the Wagner-Peyser Act, was established in 1917. Through this consolidation Mr. Davie's little room has become the executive office for employing agencies in Concord, Manchester and Nashua.

Through the intense support of Gov. John Winant the second of the additional divisions—minimum wage—was made a part of the labor department in 1933. Governor Winant worked for a 48-hour work week but could not get it written into law. State statutes now provide for a minimum of 54 hours a week for women and minors, though officials of the department declare that few in the State actually work that long. A 40-hour week is still hoped for by some.

Child Labor Ban

New Hampshire ratified the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution in 1933. Its own law was passed in Governor Bass' administration. The State has no child labor problem now though it had plenty of troubles in 1919.

Last year New Hampshire became the first state to have an unemployment compensation division which, emphasizing the great contrast between the labor department of 1911 with its $6200 appropriation and that of today, costs approximately $180,000 a year to maintain. The remainder of the $240,000 is made up of an annual appropriation of $38,000 for the labor and minimum wage departments and one of $11,000 for the state employment service, which is matched by a similar sum from the Federal Government.

Mr. Davie reported that between the time of his appointment as commissioner and Dec. 9, 1935, he had witnessed 172 strikes, in 20 of which actual lockouts had been prevented through conferences. Of the remaining 152, he asserted that only 21 had resulted in the workers' not getting a single demand. Eighty-three were settled by the commissioner, 13 by the State Board of Conciliation, 14 by other agencies and 19 between employers and employees.

Oxen to Compete At Eastern States Exposition in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 24—The patient and plodding ox may be unfamiliar to the present generation, but there are still oxen at work on New England farms and the best will be seen in competition at the twentieth anniversary Eastern States Exposition from Sept. 20 to 26 inclusive in the second annual championship ox drawing contest on Friday, Sept. 25.

Winners at local, county and state fairs will converge on the exposition for the finals, although the competition will be open to any drover without restriction. Entries will be limited to oxen only, and there will be two classes, one for light pairs weighing 3000 pounds or less and the second, a free for all, open to pairs of any weight. There will be liberal cash prizes for both. The light pair class will draw in the morning and the free for all in the afternoon.

Oxen require careful training and competitive ox drawing calls for a skill and technique all its own. The purpose of the exposition contest is to obtain facts on the power of draft animals and their ability to undergo sustained effort, as well as to demonstrate value of type, soundness and selection of oxen for long and arduous draft work.

Hartford Closes Celebration Of Its Tercentenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24—A year later than the rest of the State, Hartford has just been celebrating its tercentenary.

Three hundred years ago this month, Thomas Hooker and his followers came to what is now Hartford from what is now Cambridge, Mass., and founded a permanent colony on the bank of the Connecticut River. It is the anniversary of that event that the city has observed.

A pageant on the State Capitol grounds, services in the historic Center Congregational Church, founded by Thomas Hooker, and a program of music and speaking in Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall were the high points of a three-day program.

Anna Kaskas, Hartford girl who recently won a chance to sing with the Metropolitan Opera Company, was the principal attraction at the final tercentenary event in the Bushnell Hall. She was given an ovation at her first local appearance since her Metropolitan debut.

Miss Kaskas supplied one of the happiest symbols of the Hartford tercentenary, celebrating the growth of a metropolitan city tolerant of all creeds and races. She is of Lithuanian blood, and Gov. Wilbur L. Cross commented on that fact when he introduced her.

"In the tercentenary parade last year," the Governor said, "it was an Italian float which took first prize, representing the first Thanksgiving." Now he said a Lithuanian singer was to offer an Italian aria in celebration of the founding of Hartford.

'Old Fashioned' Fair To Stage Comeback In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 24—Reflecting the growing feeling among agricultural leaders in New Hampshire that the "county fair" should be turned back to the farmer and made less commercial, officials of the Hopkinton Fair, in Merrimack County, have decided this year to stress events which will have more appeal for "the folks on the farm."

When they reorganized the fair association here recently, the directors decided to include such features as an egg show, breeders' calf show, bicycle racing and horseshoe pitching. They explained they felt that the fair had placed too much emphasis on purchased amusement and should revert to the days when home talent and agricultural events and departments were the main attractions.

The directors indicated that if the fair, scheduled for Sept. 22-24, wins public approval as an old-fashioned event, its scope will be extended. In recent years there has been a tendency for attendance to decline and many feel that commercialism has been responsible.

State Forest Camping Facilities Offered Public at Nominal Prices

Strict regulations for guidance of those using recreational grounds in Massachusetts state forests and parks have been issued by Ernest J. Dean, conservation commissioner, for the approaching vacation season.

Twenty-five cents is the fee for use of table and fireplace on the recreational areas. If only a table is desired, the cost is reduced to 15 cents. For trailer space or tenting ground, rent is $2.50 a week, 50 cents for 24 hours or less. This charge includes use of water, fireplace and table.

Fires are prohibited except in the fireplaces provided. Mutilation or removal of trees or shrubs is likewise prohibited. According to the regulations, the tourist may neither use intoxicants, nor be disorderly.

Five state forests—Myles Standish, Plymouth; Willard Brook, Ashby; Mohawk Trail, Florida; October Mountain, Lee; and the Savoy—offer log cabins which may be rented for week ends or longer periods, although not available for a single night's stay. One-room log cabins may be rented at the rate of $15 a week, $2.50 for each 24 hours. Three-room cabins cost $20 a week, $3 for each 24 hours. The Departments of State Forests and Parks endeavors, pointed out Commissioner Dean, to provide recreation grounds where the outdoors may be enjoyed.

Automatic Bar to Automobiles Planned for N. H. Grade Crossings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 24—Since there are still drivers who insist on arguing with locomotives, the State Highway Department and Boston and Maine railroad have decided to experiment with a new protective device that should stop the reckless driver in spite of himself and make grade crossing accidents almost impossible.

State Highway Commissioner Frederic E. Everett has asked the Public Service Commission for authority to install what is called the "Auto-Stop" system at the Exeter Street crossing in Newmarket.

When the device has been set up it works as follows: As a train approaches a crossing it makes an electric contact at a point on the rails and there arises out of the roadway, on each side of the track, a sheet of steel which stretches across the entire highway to a height of from two to three feet. At night the plates will be illuminated and marked with a warning. After the train passes, the plates sink back automatically into the road and out of sight.

It is planned to install this solid barrier at double track crossings. Mr. Everett explained that the cost of installation, approximately $13,000, would prohibit putting "Auto-Stops" at more than a limited number of crossings. A substantial part of the expense will be borne by the Federal Government since use of the device is included in the Government's program for grade crossing protection.

Mr. Everett said that Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts were contemplating installing "Auto-Stops" and that one had already been set up in Long Island.

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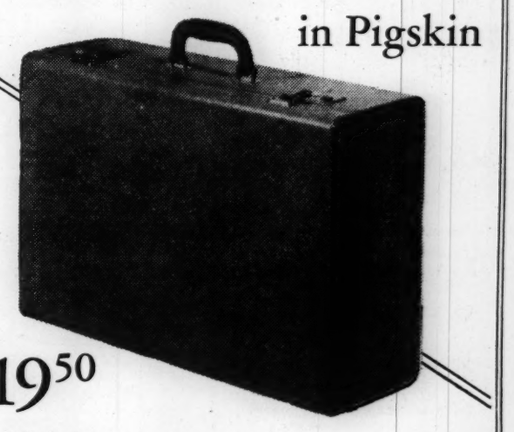
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Wimbledon Hero's Play Brings Crowd to Its Feet—Golf Favorite Shoots 71 Today

'Bitsy' Grant Comes From Behind to Win

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 24 (AP)—After spotting his rival one set, Bryan (Bitsy) Grant crushed M. D. Deloford of England in the second round of the all-England tennis championships.

Grant brought the crowd to its collective feet as he applied the pressure and mowed down the 1933 British junior champion 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Fred Perry, the defending champion and favorite, advanced easily at the expense of K. Chartikavanij of Siam, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

In the women's singles, Frau Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Germany and Denmark defeated Patricia Connell of Great Britain, 7—5, 6—2.

Donald Budge gained the third round at the expense of Ian G. Collins, British star, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

John Van Ryn of Philadelphia hung up a 6—4, 8—6, 6—3 second-round victory over Hans Timmer of Holland.

David Jones, former Columbia University star, gave Wilmer Allison, the American champion, the battle of his life before losing, 14—12, 6—3, 6—4.

George Patrick Hughes, British Davis Cup doubles player, defaulted after the third set of his second-round match against Harry Cooper. He was leading 6—3, 5—7, 6—2 when he withdrew.

Gene Mako of Los Angeles defaulted to Christian Boussus of France in their scheduled second-round match. Mako is resting an injured right shoulder. However, he said he intends to continue in the doubles competition with Donald Budge.

Jack Crawford, sixth seeded Australian player, trimmed Charles Hare of England, 6—3, 6—2, 8—6. Jean Lesueur of France won on a default by Jacques Brugnon, who retired after the first game of the final set, with Lesueur leading, 5—7, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5, 1—0.

Dorothy Andrus of New York defeated Mrs. K. Bowden of Great Britain, 6—4, 7—5, in a second-round match.

College Players Seek Golf Title; Yale Team Victor

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Freddie Haas Jr., of New Orleans, and Louisiana State University, the tournament medalist, opened another drive for the national intercollegiate golf title today against a Notre Dame sharpshooter, Louis Fehlig.

Haas reached the final of the 1935 tournament at the Congressional Country Club at Washington, D. C., but bowed to Ed White of Texas, 5 to 4. He fired off a workmanlike 35—36—71, one stroke under regulation figures for the North Shore Golf Club's 6927-yard layout yesterday, which with a 75 Monday, gave him 146 and the medal.

Fehlig, the Southerner's opponent for the opening round of match play, qualified with 158 strokes.

Detroit Lions Use Haughton System

It will be of interest to old-time Harvard football players to learn that the signal system, and several of the plays as used by the Detroit Lions professional football champions, are patterned from those employed by that great Harvarrd coach, Percy Haughton.

Potsy Clark, coach of the professional team, revealed this to the large gathering of coaches attending the second day of Northeastern's Third Annual Coaching School yesterday.

It was apparent that after Potsy had set his system down on the blackboard, it immediately caught the interest of the coaches. It had rhythm, simplicity, yet deceptivity to the opponents.

After seeing that the group were taking the system as a new set-up, Potsy said, "This system isn't new. It's not mine! This system was used by Percy Haughton at Harvard years and years ago."

The Detroit coach further said that every new player who comes to his squad says it is simple to learn and easy to remember.

By the way pencils scratched it won't be surprising if a good many teams will be using this system next fall.

United States Polo Team Wins in England

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Using a revamped lineup, America's polo team trounced Great Britain, 15 to 9, in the third and final game of the international series. The match was, in effect, an exhibition, for America had clinched the international trophy by winning the first two games of the series.

The Americans, with Elbridge Gerry and Bobby Strawbridge replacing Mike Phipps and Winston Guest, sewed up the match with a five-goal spurt in the third chukker that gave them an 8-4 lead and a three-goal spurt in the fifth which stretched their advantage to 13-6.

Great Britain, which had held the invaders to 10-9 and 8-6 scores in the first two cup matches, failed to provide much opposition today. The British also revamped their lineup, sending Capt. George Prior-Palmer to back in place of Capt. Humphrey P. Guinness.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	39	23	.629
Chicago	36	23	.610
Pittsburgh	35	25	.574
New York	34	26	.567
Cincinnati	31	30	.508
Boston	30	34	.469
Philadelphia	21	42	.333
Brooklyn	21	43	.328

Results June 23

Chicago 8, Boston 6.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 0.
New York 3, Pittsburgh 2.

Berger's Timely Batting Improves Bees' Offense

By Edwin Rumill

After falling down in the pinches innumerable times during the early part of the season, Wally Berger has suddenly started swinging his heavy bludgeon with vengeance, and the result is particularly pleasing to Manager Bill McKechnie and his hustling band of Bees.

Since opening their home stand against the western half of the National League more than a week ago, the Bees have won six games and lost only three. Improved pitching and a batting punch that has assaulted several of the league's leading pitchers, is largely responsible for this spurt. And during the past three games, including the final of the Cincinnati series and the first two against the champion Chicago Cubs, Berger's timely slugging has featured.

Won Sunday's Game

On Sunday, it was Wally's eighth home run of the current season with Buck Jordan on base in the ninth inning, that enabled the Bees to come from behind to take the final Cincinnati contest. The blow spoiled an otherwise brilliant pitching exhibition by young Al Hollingsworth, sensational left-hander of the Reds.

On Monday, the big center fielder smashed his ninth homer in the first inning of the Chicago opener with two mates on the bases, a drive which sent the Bees on the road to their third straight victory. Also, it stopped Tex Carleton after he had beaten the McKechnie men in every attempt since May 21, 1935.

Yesterday, as the Bees continued their tangle with the Cubs, Berger connected with two line singles to left field. The first came in the fifth inning and scored Gene Moore, who had previously singled. The second drove home Bob Smith and Moore in the sixth to give the Bees a temporary lead.

It was no fault of Berger's that the Bees lost the second Cub contest. He accounted for half of his team's runs and caught everything hit his way in the outfield.

Five Hits, Eight Runs

In the past three games, Berger has made only five hits, but he has driven home eight runs, which averages almost three runs per game. During the first 60 games, he averaged about one-half run every nine innings. Wally's batting average is still below the .300 level; but that will make not the slightest difference to McKechnie if the big fellow produces his one hit a game when it counts.

When considering this situation, one wonders where the Bees would be if their star center fielder had hit with the bases occupied more often through those first 60 battles. Instead of being sixth, 2½ games in back of Cincinnati, they might well have crashed the first division, and even fought the Cardinals and Cubs for the leadership.

Yesterday's defeat was directly caused by sloppy fielding and poor judgment on the part of the Bees, which is not their usual brand of baseball. The locals were leading, 6 to 3, going into the seventh inning, but at the conclusion of the frame they were on the losing end of an 8-to-6 score.

Poor Judgment

Several mistakes were made in that seventh. After Jurges had singled and Hack had doubled, Herman hit a ground ball deep to Cuccinello at second base. There was one out at the time. Cuccinello, instead of making sure of the second out at first base, made a hurried throw to the plate in an effort to catch Jurges coming in. The result was Jurges scored and Herman reached safely.

A moment later, Galan lifted an easy fly in short right field, which your grandmother could have caught in her tea apron. But Gene Moore misjudged it, and Hack scored with another Chicago run that should have been avoided.

At this point, Bob Smith, who had pitched a good game until his mates started playing Class D baseball, was relieved of his mound duties and Danny MacFayden was called in. Danny retired Hartnett, but Frank Demaree blasted a homer into the left field bleachers and the Cubs were ahead for the rest of the afternoon. Under the circumstances, it would have seemed better jndgment to let Smith pitch. MacFayden has never been effective in relief, especially against the Cubs.

Wally Berger, Boston Bees

Sixteen Survivors In Intercollegiate Tennis Tourney

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Sixteen survivors in the singles competition faced severe tests today as the national intercollegiate tennis championships went into the fourth round on Northwestern University's clay courts.

Eight of the players still in the running were in the seeded list, with two of them opposing each other. They were George Ball, Northwestern, No. 6 in the select list, and Ralph Minnich of Princeton, No. 9.

Ernest Sutter of Tulane, top seeded star who yesterday disposed of Frederick C. Whitman of Princeton, 6—1, 6—0, meets John Law of Stanford, while Vernon John of Southern California, regarded as a strong threat for the championship final, opposes Edgar Weller of Texas, who eliminated the tenth seeded player, Norman Bickel of Chicago, 6—3, 6—2, in an upset.

Doubles play also continues, with the defending champions and top seeded pair, Dick Bennett and Paul Newton of California, favored to reach the finals. Yesterday they eliminated Charles Hulick and Albert Winston of Amherst, 6—0, 6—1.

One seeded doubles combination, however, fell by the wayside. Burtz Boulware and Tony Morrell of Georgia Tech, seeded fifth, lost to Ramsey Potts and Eddie Fuller of North Carolina, 6—4, 7—5.

Three colleges had two players each through yesterday's third round. They were John and Charles Carr of Southern California, Weller and Lindsey Franklin of Texas and Ben Dey and Law of Stanford.

Summaries included:

First-Round Doubles

Stevens and Stephen, Yale, defeated Byrd and Burns, Texas, 6—4, 7—5.

Newton and Bennett, California, defeated Hulick and Winston, Amherst, 6—0, 6—1.

Underwood and Law, Stanford, defeated Guibord and Anderson, Dartmouth, 6—3, 6—3.

St. Paul's Skipper And Crew Win Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., June 24—The dominance of St. Paul's School, 1935 champions of the Interscholastic Yacht Racing Association, was again clearly defined yesterday afternoon as Skipper Jock Raymond and crew chalked up their second straight victory in this year's championship regatta and practically assured themselves of a place in the finals.

Dick Besse, Rye Country Day, barely nosed out Roxbury Latin in a last-minute spurt to win the first encounter in Division C, while Loomis took the second Division B race to tie Belmont Hill, winners the first day.

Going into the final preliminary race today, St. Paul's need only to finish to clinch their final-round berth. Taft School is second behind St. Paul's with a three-point margin over Noble and Greenough and St. Mark's.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	41	21	.661
Boston	37	26	.587
Washington	32	31	.508
Cleveland	31	31	.500
Detroit	32	32	.500
Chicago	29	31	.483
Philadelphia	24	36	.400
St. Louis	30	38	.345

Results June 23

Boston 7, Detroit 6.
Chicago 13, New York 4.
Philadelphia 8, Cleveland 6.
Washington 10, St. Louis 5.

Cotton Takes Early Lead In British Open

HOYLAKE, Eng., June 24 (AP) — Henry Cotton, the favorite, led the 36-hole qualifying test in the British open golf championship here today with a total of 139.

His 71 over the Wallasey course today added to his record-breaking 68 at Hoylake yesterday put him four shots ahead of Gene Sarazen, the American favorite, who shot a 72 over Wallasey today, and Percy Alliss, British Ryder Cup star, who had a 74 over the same course.

Two American professionals, Ted Turner, Pine Valley, and Willie Goggin, San Francisco, also assured themselves of qualifying. Turner shot a 72 over the difficult Hoylake course for a total of 146, while Goggin's 73 at Wallasey gave him a score of 150. Errie Ball, Mobile, Ala., made a fine comeback today. He posted a 74 at Wallasey and appeared reasonably sure of qualifying with a total of 154.

Boardman Out

Two other Americans shot themselves out of the tournament. T. Dennis Boardman, South Hamilton, Mass., added an 83 today to his 79 of yesterday, and Frank Ball, Tennersville, N. Y., put himself out though his 77 today was 10 shots better than his yesterday's score.

Cotton started away over the Wallasey course as if he were going to burn it up, but after going out in 34, he three-putted the first three greens on the back nine and finished with a 71 for a total of 139.

He got a great birdie at the par five, 550-yard ninth, when he hooked his second shot into the tall grass and then pitched inches from the pin and dropped the putt. Every other green on the first nine he hit in par.

Greens Are Slower

His poor putting starting home was due in part to the fact that the greens on the back nine were much slower than the first.

Sarazen went out in 37 and was playing typical 'Sarazen" golf. He hit his second shot into the sand at the side of the second green and then holed the explosion shot for a 3, but he blundered up the fourth, where he missed his tee shot, hit his second into the sand across the green and barely got on in 3.

His putter carried him through the last nine and gave him a 35. This made his total for the round 72 and his 36-hole mark 143, four shots back of Cotton.

The American continued to come from all over the course to get his pars. At the 13th, he drove into the rough, hit his second into a trap, but chipped out a yard from the hole and dropped the putt.

Amateur Makes Record

Again at the 14th, the putter worked. Here he knocked in a 25-footer, and he followed up with another 15-foot putt at the 16th. At the home hole, Gene lost a stroke when he banged his second over, chipped short and missed the putt.

Hector Thomson, recently crowned British amateur champion, established a new amateur course record of 68 over the Wallasey links, which gave him a total of 145. At that, the young Scotchman missed two putts of less than a yard.

Richard Burton, Great Britain, who had a 71 at Wallasey yesterday, turned the Hoylake course in 73, one under par, today, for a total of 144. He reached the turn in 37 and came back in 36, duplicating the score of Cyril J. H. Tolley, former British amateur champion, whose 73 over Hoylake today gave him a total of 148.

J. W. Gaudin, Great Britain, was also well among the qualifiers after adding a 76 over Hoylake today to his 73 of yesterday for a total of 149.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Coming Olympic Aquatic Battle

WHEN Bob Kiphuth, famous Yale University swimming coach and the man who is head coach of the United States Olympic swimming team, made the statement at Des Moines, Iowa, just previous to the opening of the Amateur Athletic Union championships that the United States had a "fighting chance" of regaining the Olympic swimming championship which it lost to Japan in 1932, he knew whereof he spoke. That Uncle Sam's representatives at Berlin will give the representatives of Japan a great battle was clearly shown by the performances of the swimmers in the American championships, when they bettered one world's and five American marks. In 1932, at Los Angeles, the United States was represented by a young and inexperienced team, and the Japanese proved far too strong; but this year it is going to be different, as America expects to be represented by one of the strongest swimming teams ever sent into an Olympic meet by that country.

Wide World

Adolph Kiefer

Japanese Will Be Strong

It is not through any idea that Japan will not have a strong team that Coach Kiphuth believes the wearers of the Stars and Stripes are going to have a real chance to get the title back. Reports from that country show that no steps have been left unturned to give the wearers of the Rising Sun the best possible team, and the times which have been given out show that in all of the events the Japanese have fast performers. In Masaji Taguchi of Rikkyo University, Japan has a swimmer who is credited with 56.4s. for the 100-meter freestyle. Yauhiko Kojima is credited with 1m. 9.8s. for the 100-meter backstroke. Reizo Koike is credited with 2m. 43.2s. for the 200-meter breaststroke. Shunpei Udo of Rikkyo is credited with 4m. 53.4s. for the 400-meter freestyle, and Udo is also credited with 19m. 45.6s. for the 1500-meter freestyle. The times for the 100 freestyle and 200 breaststroke better the winning times in those events in the 1932 Olympics, while the times for the other three compare favorably with those of 1932.

United States Team Stronger

But after the A. A. U. championships it must be admitted that the United States will be stronger than four years ago. In four of the five above-mentioned events the Americans showed superiority over the times made by the Japanese. Peter Fick's time of 58.3s. for the 100-meter freestyle was slower than that made by Taguchi; but Tom Hanyie's 2m. 14.3s. for 220-yard freestyle, Ralph Flanagan's 4m. 48.6s. for the 440-yard freestyle and his 20m. 58.9s. for the one mile, Adolph Kiefer's 1m. 6.5s. for the 100-meter backstroke, and John Higgins's 2m. 43.3s. for the 220-yard breaststroke all are better than the times made by the Japanese in the corresponding events. Based on these performances alone, it would seem as if the United States would win back the title. But this is not the final word, as the American swimmers are now busy preparing for the Olympic trials, which are to be held next month. They are now under the watchful eye of Coach Kiphuth, and it will be surprising indeed if the coming tests do not find them improving on the showings which they made in the A. A. U. championships.

Sporting Around the Hub

Bruins Transfer Title

WONDER how things will shape up under the new ownership of the Boston Bruins? At least the relationship internally is assured of improvement over that of last season. The return to the fold of two former favorites, the possible acquisition of a veteran left wing and a smart right wing, along with a new coach, all point to interesting prospects.

Staff Photo

William J. Bingham

While on the subject of hockey, Tommy Gorman, manager of the Montreal Maroons, was in town last night and is letting no grass grow under his feet toward new faces for the team. Fortunately for Tommy, he has the other managers coming to him for players. Bill Dwyer of the Americans is financially strained and the situation there is somewhat questionable. Dwyer is one of the most popular owners hockey has ever enjoyed.

Bill Bingham is plenty busy these days. With the task of finding an able assistant to Jaakko Mikkola for the track team, a new crew coach, and handling the multifarious Olympic problems, he has little time for recreation. Although he is devoting full time to his activities, it is doubtful if he ever will attempt Olympic matters and Harvard affairs at one and the same time again.

This week end Bingham will serve as referee of the Eastern semifinal tryouts at the Stadium for the purpose of solving any and all last-minute decision without delay. The first two men in each event of the four semifinals automatically qualify for the Randall's Island finals and then the Olympic heads will get together by telephone or telegraph and pick eight more in track events and 12 more in field events based on comparative times, distances and conditions, making 16 track and 20 field finalists, July 11 and 12.

Over the Net
At Longwood C. C.

Unseeded James Roberts continues his upsetting ways . . . Monday, at the Longwood Cricket Club, where the Bay State tennis tourney is in progress, Roberts defeated Lockwood Tower, fourth ranking player, and yesterday he beat Sam Snow, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, in the quarterfinals . . . Roberts, a former Harvard tennis and hockey star, meets Sam Fitch, No. 2 in the seeded list, in the semifinal round late this afternoon if weather permits . . . Fitch advanced by beating W. R. Bascom, 6—3, 6—4 . . . Larry Rice and G. Holmes Perkins both advanced to the semifinal round and will also meet when conditions are favorable.

Play progressed yesterday to semifinal and final rounds in the junior tournament for boys and girls at Longwood . . . In the younger girls' singles (15 years and under) Sissy Madden reached the final and will play the winner of the Lois Ladd-Katherine Hubbell semifinal . . . Miss Hubbell, playing in the older girls' tourney, lost a quarterfinal match to Polly Morrill . . . Elena Ciccone, who has won the junior title for two years, advanced easily.

Looking Down
N. E. Fairways

Louis Hannum, with an 82, led a field of 35 in the annual golf tourney of the Sales Managers' Club of Boston on his home course, Oakley, yesterday . . . O. L. Spencer won second gross honors with an 83 . . . Brae Burn is staging an open mixed foursome tourney Friday . . . Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of the Charles River C. C. won the prize for low gross with a 79 at Wyantenuck C. C., Great Barrington, yesterday in the annual handicap tourney.

Here and There

To Roscoe Walker of Phillips Exeter Academy goes the Yale Cup, given by the Aurelian Honor Society to the member of the senior class who best combines athletics with good standing in scholarship . . . Walker is one of the best football players who ever played end on an Exeter eleven . . . Two members of the United States Olympic marathon team—Johnny Kelly and William McMahon—will get a chance to practice in a competitive run this week . . . They, along with other stars—Leslie Pawson, Andrew Zamparelli and Tony Maderos, included in the field of nearly 100—will face the starting gun Friday evening in the Bradford Club's 10-mile race through Haverhill streets, across the Merrimac River at Groveland, through the last-named town and back to the starting point.

Francis Ouimet Heads Bay State Golf List

Norman Dupee, chairman of the handicapping committee of the Massachusetts Golf Association, has turned over to M. G. A. officials a long list of players of the association handicapped at eight and under who have requested 1936 state handicap cards.

Francis Ouimet, Woodland, is given his usual scratch rating.

J. P. Lynch of Blue Hill and Willie Turnesa of Wachusett were both handicapped at one stroke. The list of those handicapped at four and under follows:

Scratch—Ouimet, Francis, Woodland.

No. 1—Lynch, J. P., Blue Hill, Turnesa, Willie, Wachusett.

No. 2—Blaney, W. O., Brae Burn; Crossley, Wilfred, Norfolk; Guilford, Jesse P., Woodland; Stimpson, E. S., Brae Burn; Wright, F. J. Jr. Trapelo.

No. 3—Batchelder, J. M., Salem; Kirouac, E. P., Walpole; Merritt, M. P., Salem; Nies, John H., United Shoe; Stratton, E. P., Sandy Burr.

No. 4—Brown, R. W. Jr., The C. C.; Doyle, Francis, Wachusett; Ellis, A. V., The C. C.; Hannon, Fred, Wollaston; Heath, M. F. Jr., Brae Burn; Lowery, E. E. Norfolk; Martin, Edward, Sandy Burr; Martin, Leo, Sandy Burr; McPhail, W. F., Norfolk; Peterson, E. H., Oakley; Simons, P. W., Longmeadow; Whiteside, David, New Bedford; Whittemore, P. W., The C. C.

Miss Waterhouse Leads Golfers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24 (AP)—Helen Waterhouse, former Rhode Island state women's golf champion, served notice on the field yesterday that she is ready to make a strong challenge for the title again when she took only 10 holes to win her match, defeating Elvina Guidry, 9 and 8, and leading the parade of favorites into the second round. Miss Waterhouse equaled men's par for the distance and carded sub-par women's golf. The co-medalists and pre-tourney favorites, Mrs. Frederick Davis and Jean Bauer, both advanced with comparative ease. Mrs. Davis defeated Polly Owen, 6 and 5, while Miss Bauer eliminated Helen Hackney, 7 and 5.

Columbia Elects Bass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—Philip B. R. Bass '38 has been elected captain of the Columbia varsity crew for next year. He rowed bow in this year's eight and his home is in Brooklyn.

Fans Benefit By New Scheme In Track Meet

Entries continue to pour in for the eastern semifinal Olympic team track and field tryouts at the Stadium, Friday and Saturday. Possibly 200 or more of the leading performers on the eastern seaboard and from the South are expected. Individuals from other sections also have filed their entrance papers along with one or two who failed in the N. C. A. A. last week.

For the benefit of those who attend, William J. Bingham, chairman of the Olympic team, has arranged for the start and finish of all excepting one track event within the confines of the Stadium. The chute will be used only in the half mile. All other track events will be staggered lanes and within sight at all times and all finishing at the present 100-meter mark. The discus and hammer throw of course must be held outside the edifice.

Friday will see trials and quarterfinals in which the admission charge will be 50 cents and Saturday will climax all events with a general charge of $1 with all seats unreserved.

Advance Guard Here

The advance guard of outstanding athletes who will come to Cambridge for the games arrived yesterday, these consisting of Rubin Malave, the star Puerto Rican sprinter; John Irwin, Princeton University 400-meter hurdler and a delegation of three athletes from Rice Institute consisting of J. C. Petty, discus thrower; Jack Patterson 400-meter hurdler and David Weickert, a pole vaulter. These athletes will be followed today by most of the southern athletes, the biggest delegation from New Orleans due to arrive in Boston in time for an early afternoon workout in the Stadium. Included in the southern delegation is Eddie Daigle, one of the exceptional sprinters of the country; Glenn Hardin, outstanding 400-meters runner, Al Moreau and Johnny Morriss, exceptional high hurdlers; Jack Torrance, the world record holder in the shotput and Roland Romero who should win the hop, step and jump here.

Cornelius Johnson who may make a world record for the high jump in the Stadium on Saturday, already has been announced as electing to qualify for the final tryouts in the Stadium rather than the far western tryouts at Los Angeles. Others coming are Eddie Gordon of Iowa City, the 1932 Olympic broad jump champion; Ray Dean of Stanford, prominent sprinter; Bud Deacon of Stanford, who should clear 14 feet in the pole vault and Sam Stoller of Michigan who was third in the N. C. A. A. meet last Saturday.

Hornbostel Selects Stadium

Chuck Hornbostel of Indiana has elected to qualify in the Stadium rather than in the midwestern semifinals at Milwaukee, and his entry assures a great 800 meters race among Al Bates, Bill Bonthron, Harry Williamson of North Carolina and Lou Burns, the IC4A champion.

The entry of Dean tops off a high-class sprint field. The coast star won the Stanford-California meet, was second against U. S. C. to Foy Draper, and won the Fresno relays. He will face Ed Mason of Pittsburgh, the intercollegiate champion; Eulace Peacock of Temple, figured as a sure member of the Olympic team if he recovers from the pull he received in the Penn relays; Daigle, the southerner; Stoller of Michigan; Malave, the Puerto Rican star; Bob Scallan of Cornell and the New York A. C.; Rozia Singletary from St. Augustine's College, North Carolina, and Ben Johnson, former star Columbia sprinter.

Gerard Leads School Golfers

GREENWICH, Conn., June 24 (AP)—Alick Gerard Jr., son of the professional at the National Links of America, led the way in the first qualifying round of the eastern interscholastic golf championship yesterday by carding a 74 on the Greenwich Country Club course. Gerard, representing the Peddie School of Hightstown, N. J., led his nearest rivals, Harry Haverstick of the Hill School and Harold Hillman of Clark School, Hanover, N. H. Tommy Pierce of Clark, the Vermont amateur champion, tied with Harold Munger of Lawrenceville and Carl Becker of Blair at 77. The second half of the 36-hole qualifying test is scheduled for today.

Wray to Leave Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., June 24 (AP)—It was learned authoritatively today that James Wray, Cornell University's head crew coach since 1926, has been notified his contract will not be renewed. In the absence of James Lynah, director of athletics, who is on his way west for a vacation in Wyoming, no formal announcement was made, but it was understood Wray had received written notice from Lynah that his services no longer would be required. Wray's present contract expires Aug. 31. Well-founded reports indicated Tom Bolles, University of Washington freshman coach, was being sought to replace Wray.

Cornell Eight Withdrawn From Olympic Trials

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Cornell's withdrawal from the Olympic eight-oared tryouts, to be held at Princeton, July 4-5, followed the establishment of Washington's champion huskies as favorites to pick up the Olympic banner for the United States where California left off four years ago.

Rated the best big Red crew developed by Jim Wray in six years, Cornell was the big disappointment of the four-mile varsity race at Poughkeepsie. As a consequence of their failure to finish better than fifth, Athletic Director James Lynah canceled their Olympic entry.

No Comment on Rumors

Lynah confined himself to the statement that the crew's performance did not warrant the expense of keeping it in training for the Olympic tests. The athletic director had no comment to make on the rumors, widely circulated at Poughkeepsie, that Wray is under fire as Cornell's head coach.

Wray took charge at Cornell in 1926, after coaching at Harvard. His last Poughkeepsie winner, in varsity competition, was in 1930. The Ithacans were runners-up to Navy in 1931 and to California last year in the big race.

Washington's great varsity boatload, which gave the Huskies a clean sweep of the regatta on the Hudson River, will be the Seattle institution's only eight-oared Olympic entry. The Huskies will send a quadruple-oared shell into the Olympic tryouts for this class of competition at Philadelphia. The four will be picked from the junior varsity crew which scored Monday's most decisive victory. California also will enter both eight- and four-oared boats in the Olympic trials.

Start Is Big Problem

The westerners will remain at Poughkeepsie to finish training for the Olympic sprint distance of 2000 meters, approximately one mile and a quarter. Washington's display of finishing speed, which marked all three victories, was such to provide confidence in their ability to win over the shorter distance. Coach Al Ulbrickson said, however, his big problem was to speed up the varsity boat at the start.

Reds Sign Hargreaves

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Charley Hargreaves, one-time catcher with several National League clubs, was signed by the Cincinnati Reds yesterday to fill in during the absence of Ernie Lombardi, who is out with an injured finger. Hargreaves will be second-string backstop to Gilly Campbell, who has taken over Lombardi's duties.

'Old-Timers' Game Booked Tomorrow

THE old-time exhibition baseball game, scheduled for National League Field this afternoon, has been postponed until tomorrow, it is announced by President Bob Quinn of the Bees. The 11:30 luncheon for old-time players and newspapermen will also be held tomorrow.

On the other part of the program, the Bees and Chicago Cubs will play a doubleheader, the first game starting at 2 o'clock. The old-time exhibition is scheduled to begin at 1 o'clock.

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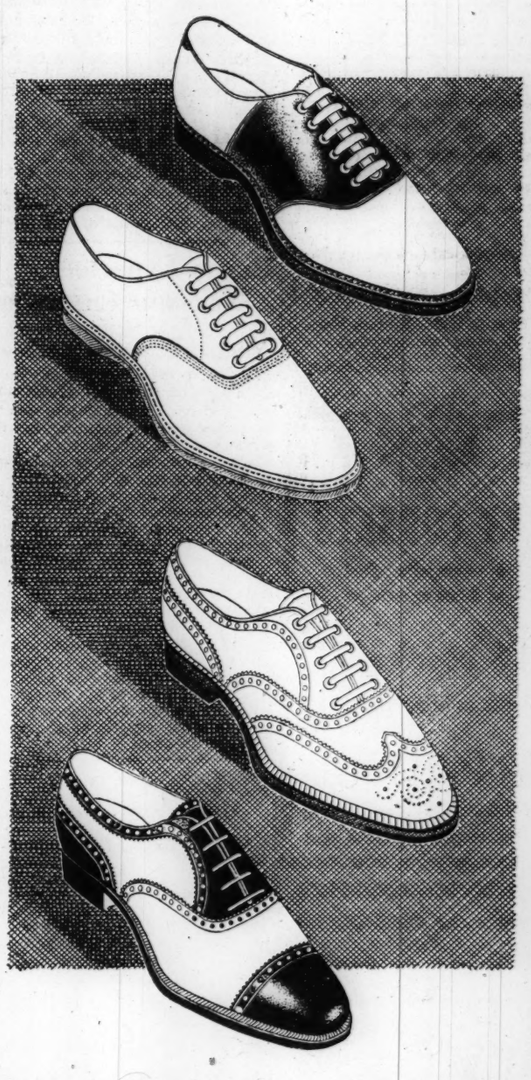

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BOSTON

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Finishes—The Newest Story in Textiles

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Fabrics That Don't Mind the Rain

And Are Unpalatable to Moths—Due to New Processes

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

CATS are not the only creatures who dislike to be wet. Well-dressed women object to it even more than cats. Now, however, owing to a new process called Neva-Wet, the rain may rain upon all garments and finery subjected to this finish and they will remain dry. It is not a waterproofing and has nothing to do with rubber or oil silk; it is a method applicable to all fabrics, woven or knitted—cottons, linens, wools, silks, velvets, synthetics—and even to leathers, kid, feathers and furs, which so reinforces the surface trat wet cannot penetrate. Cloudbursts henceforth need have no terror for the elegant pedestrian—and, having spoken of cats and furs, we must believe that the S. P. C. A. will soon see to it that all felines exposed to the elements will be so processed.

This protective chemistry has no effect on the appearance or texture of the goods and its tendency is said to be to increase the textile strength of the fibers and to set colors. Materials so finished do require special laundering, but it is simple and directions are furnished. Articles as frequently washed as undies have a moisture-proof survival-expectancy of about a year. Stockings and all small articles may be processed and reprocessed at home in a bottled fluid. After a number of dry cleanings a small percentage of the resistance is lost and if this becomes sufficient for inconvenience the garments can be taken to some plant and made impervious again.

It may be asked why underclothes should be processed with Neva-Wet. The fact that it makes fabrics perspiration-resistant is the answer, and woolens are rendered unpalatable to moths.

A Fashion Show Screened

A short time ago, Vyvyan Donner, fashion editor of Fox Movietone, photographed a number of smartly dressed women under a deluge produced by pipes in the ceiling of the studio, and this picture is now being shown in many theaters throughout the United States. We who were present when the picture was made wondered not only at the almost incredible indifference of the materials to their drenching so far as appearance went, but also at the dryness of their surfaces when we felt them.

Neva-Wet merchandise is being promoted by 14,000 retail stores in the United States and Canada; and the process is available in 26 foreign countries. A number of retail department stores in the United States are equipped with Neva-Wet plants and they offer this service to customers irrespective of where the articles were purchased. One extensive cleaning and dyeing establishment has installed it and a fur house with national distribution is employing it for its merchandise.

Perhaps it is going to be a little hard on taxicabs and umbrella manufacturers, but it will be a grand thing for caddies, whose patrons can play right through storms and who themselves can, of course, wear Neva-Wet suits, sweaters, caps and shoes. Instead of continuing to say, "He doesn't know enough to go in when it rains," we shall henceforth comment, "He knows enough to stay out when it rains."

Some Other Special Finishes

Finishes are the newest and at this time the most important story in the textile field. In chemical laboratories experiments are being made and successes achieved whereby materials are rendered immune to shrinkage, creasing, deterioration in quality, and to fire, moths and mildew.

At a recent meeting of the Fabric Section of the Fashion Group, officials representing Neva-Wet, Sanforized-Shrinkage, Bellmanizing, and Aqua-Sec told what their respective companies are accomplishing.

Sanforized-Shrinkage already is familiar to Monitor readers. Some of the results of the Anti-Crease process have also been discussed on this page. By means of it cottons, linens, rayons and velvets are enabled to keep a fresh, uncrumpled look for longer periods than ever before. Were they made completely crush-resistant, it was said, they would not pleat or drape. As it is, although a little weight is added there is no loss of suppleness. The Bellmanizing of cottons, particularly of the sheers, preserves against the hard usages of wear and laundry the texture and surface beauty of the original goods, so that the quality admired by the purchaser in the new piece or the new frock can be guaranteed to persist.

Kirby, Courtesy, Neva-Wet Corporation of America, Inc.

It Is Raining, but Who Cares? All This Finery Has Been Processed So That It Will Receive No Injury From the Downpour and Will Shed the Wet From Its Surfaces, Protecting the Wearers From Dampness. Taken at the Filming of the Fox Movietone Fashion Show

Kirby, Courtesy, Neva-Wet Corporation of America, Inc.

These Golfers Are Playing in Knitted Dresses of Tropical Wool, Neva-Wet Processed So That Golf in the Rain Has No Sartorial Inconveniences. Even the Shoes and Hats, Processed in the Same Manner, Will Remain Impervious and Undamaged. Taken at the Fox Movietone Fashion Show

Hotels Offer Field for Women

Need Qualities and Experience Women Often Have

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

ONE of the most brightly promising fields of activity for women today is the hotel business, the ninth industry in the world today with an investment of $5,024,000,000, or taking hotels, restaurants and clubs together, the third industry with an investment of $11,000,000,000 second only to agriculture and railroads.

When the women in hotels met at the occupation conference arranged by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women in Seattle last year they reminded their hearers of the days of Colonial taverns which were run as often by women as by men and related enterprising tales of the way in which women are again getting their hands on the management of these public homes in their present skyscraper days.

Miss Marie Sullivan, assistant manager in charge of promotion at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, and a speaker at that meeting, brought out the qualities women have which the hotel business finds valuable to its success.

"Hotels have long passed the stage of stopover places," said Miss Sullivan, "where the passengers of the stage coach came to spend the night before they journeyed on the next day behind a team of horses. Hotels have changed as much, if not more, than modes of transportation, but the one thing that hotels have kept, and must keep, to justify their existence is 'the greeting on arrival, the application to their guests' comfort, and the God-speed on their leave.' The aim of every hotel man is to give service and comfort to his guests and patrons, and the measure of his success is the satisfaction of these guests and their willingness to return."

Good Housekeeping

All of this implies an attention to even the most trivial details, such as finger-prints in elevator and service bells, the position of reading lamps in relation to beds, restful-colored decorations, and light, airy rooms. "Which," remarked Miss Sullivan, "is where women come right into the picture, for they manage one-quarter of the hotels today."

To supervise is a great task, she added, speaking from the point of view of an employee in one of the 10 hotels in the world which have more than 1500 rooms. She went into the business, pretty new and inexperienced, at the time of the Chicago Exposition. A group of professional men were having a convention at her hotel. They had brought along their wives and the wives wanted a fashion show and reception. The men decided that there would be 1000 guests and preparations were made in the kitchens for that number. Actually 1300 came and out in the kitchen 300 more tomatoes had to be prepared and stuffed in 20 minutes. Which taught Miss Sullivan something about being prepared to meet any emergency, and that a good hotel operator must be on the job 24 hours a day.

Hotel conditions are changing, one of the most decided trends being in the way in which families are taking permanent apartments, furnishing them themselves, but depending upon hotel service in every way.

Patience and Tact

These people together with the 55 per cent of commercial travelers and men and women on business trips respond to the patience, tact, long hours of work and effort of the hotel employee and it is in this field that women are finding new employment, either creating jobs in the solicitation of business, planning women's club luncheons and dinners, or in the actual carrying on of the multiple hotel services, which are like a good-sized town comprising laundry, upholstering department, furniture building and finishing, and staff of electricians, steam fitters, painters, plumbers and engineers on a 24-hour service.

The modern hotel makes its own ice, cashes about as many checks as a bank, sells about as many postage stamps and handles as many letters as a post office, takes care of as many telegrams as a telegraph office, as many groceries, linens and supplies as the average retail store, supplies theater tickets; a playroom for children and a book rental.

MARJORIE SHULER

Our Savory Small Fruits

Making Use of Summer Wealth of Delicious Berries

By Hannah Dutaud
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

WILD strawberries — what happy memories and pleasant pictures they bring to us of days in June—blue skies with masses of billowy clouds; the song of meadow larks and the laughter of children. Stretches of meadows carpeted with tender white blossoms, and little folks with shiny tin cups skipping from plant to plant in quest of the ripened berries. To the writer, they bring back the picture of a forest in France. Nestled close to its border a friendly little village where the nightingales sing and where the sweetest of berries were served on her breakfast tray every morning. Because it requires so much time and patience to gather these little berries of the fields, their appearance on a breakfast tray would always be remembered as a rare treat.

The wlid strawberry remains in essence the most perfect of all small wild fruits.

At this season of the year, our retentive memories recall other pleasant pictures—many worthy of the brush of a Chardrin. There is the interior of a kitchen, where every member of the family is busy with the cleaning and canning of a variety of small fruits. There is much tasting and sampling, and as each jar of the priceless preserves or pickles is filled, there is hope the jar will be too small to hold it all, since everyone is agreed it never tastes as good as when freshly made.

All this brings to mind the old-fashioned cellar with its three compartments; one for vegetables, another for apples, and the third usually called the jam and jelly closet. This was the prize of the homemaker. She kept strict account of the contents of this cupboard, because it represented weeks of patient work and urgent striving to have the wherewithal to enrich her family menus during the months when few fresh things were available. On the shelves of this cupboard were neatly placed all the jars of rich preserves and pickles. These were carefully labeled, stating their contents and date of making. Each jar appeared to have its own little family history, as no two looked alike or read alike. They were all tabulated according to years, since no well-regulated household would think of consuming the fresh supply of canned edibles until every vestige of the old had vanished. In these days, the forward-looking homemaker had to make provisions for the many months when fresh things were not to be had. Now in the course of progress, modern refrigerator cars and the somewhat recent process of freezing foods makes it possible to have the year round small fruits in a fairly large variety.

The summer months bring us a wealth of delicious things, such as strawberries, raspberries, cherries, blueberries, loganberries, gooseberries, and red and black currants. These small berries, when in season, should be served as often as the family budget will allow and preferably in their natural state. While it is true they add little in food value to the menu, still their refreshing juices make them most acceptable.

Fruit Juice With Raw Egg

These refreshing fruit juices, when strained and diluted with a little cold water, are very pleasing to those who are not partaking of the regular family menu. Adding raw egg white to the juices gives them food value. This is accomplished by forcing one egg white through wet cheese cloth, then adding about 2 or 3 tablespoons fresh fruit juice, ½ glass cold water, a little crushed ice, and 2 or 3 drops of lemon juice with sugar to taste. Those who are requiring special care in the preparation of their meals, and who are unable to eat the pulpy part of the fruit, should be given the clear juices frequently.

It is to be regretted that berries cannot always be served the instant they are picked because much of the delicate flavor and crispness of the fruit is lost in standing.

Delicate berries should never be washed under running water. The washing requires great care. First, remove hulls and all bruised parts; next place berries in fine wire strainer and gently lower strainer into a large container of cold water. In a few moments lift strainer from water, allow fruit to drain and then serve.

Instead of Washing

When strawberries are at their prime and are received in perfect condition, it is not necessary to wash them. Instead, wipe them with a very soft cloth so that all sand and dust may be removed and serve them whole. The hulls are left on and berries should be artistically arranged on dessert plates with a mound of powdered sugar in the center. This is always a pleasing way to serve strawberries for breakfast and luncheon, or as first course of a dinner.

Candied strawberries are very pleasing, especially for afternoon teas or for decoration on salad and dessert plates. (A recipe for candied strawberries will be published in Part II.)

There are good old-fashioned dishes such as blanc mange and floating islands that take on dignified airs when served with crushed, sweetened strawberries or raspberries. When preparing fruit for either shortcakes, or as a sauce for desserts and ice cream, the addition of a few drops of lemon juice and a little grated lemon rind will greatly improve the flavor of the fruit. It is essential that only the very thin oily outer surface of the lemon be grated since this contains the flavor desired; underneath that is the bitter part which is not pleasing.

We regret that in the United States, we do not have the delicious gooseberries that are grown in England and in certain sections of France. Beyond a doubt, the gooseberry has attained its highest degree of excellence in England. One sees in their markets, ripe gooseberries as large as our American pecan nuts. The gooseberry, when ripe, is a soft purplish color and much sweeter than most of our cultivated strawberries. Undoubtedly, the gooseberry tart is as great a favorite with the English people as is strawberry shortcake with the Americans. Summer has lavished on us a wealth of delectable small fruits. Let us make frequent use of them and, as much as possible, serve them in the way they come to us fresh from the fields.

Strawberry Short Cake

1 quart strawberries
¾ cup sugar
2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons lard
2 tablespoons butter
½ or ¾ cup milk
Grated peel of 1 lemon

Wash and stem berries, place in a bowl and cut with a knife; add sugar and grated lemon peel and let stand for about one hour. This is to draw out juice from berries and to melt sugar. It is well to save a few whole berries to decorate top of shortcake. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together; add lard and butter and rub fine with tips of fingers. Slowly add milk till it forms a ball that will leave sides of bowl. (It is difficult to give an exact amount of milk. It is well to begin by using the ½ cup and add more if needed.) Place dough on pastry board; press lightly into shape and with rolling pin roll about ½ inch thick. Cut into rounds with large biscuit cutter—about two inches in diameter. With pastry brush, paint surface with melted butter, place one round upon another and bake in quick oven 15 or 20 minutes. They will separate easily when baked. Arrange on individual plates. Place generous amount of fruit over lower crust, add second biscuit on top of fruit, then cover with either cut strawberries or whipped cream and decorate with whole berries. Instead of making into individual shortcakes, the dough may be divided in half, each piece rolled out about ½ inch thick Paint surface of dough with melted butter; place one on top of the other and bake. Serve on platter.

Part II of this article, containing further recipes, will be published Friday.

A Home Business

How a Family Washes Curtains at So Much Per

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SUDDENLY, as the sun streamed through the curtains, I realized that their freshness had vanished. It was Friday, but perhaps one of these specialists in curtain washing I had seen advertised in the want-ad section could wash a few pairs and get them back to me before Sunday.

A pleasant voice answered the telephone, and said that, yes, this was the woman who did curtains. I asked if she were very busy that morning, explaining that I wanted to send five pairs and have them returned the following evening.

"No, I am not very busy," se replied. "If you can bring them over, I can do them for you in that time. We brought in only 30 pairs this morning."

Her casual reference to "only" 30 pairs surprised me: "And you say you aren't very busy?" I asked.

"Well, in the curtain season we do on an average of 200 pairs a day," she explained. "So you can see why we consider 30 pairs a small day's work."

Here seemed to be a practical example of American family—enterprise. The "we," it developed, is entirely a family matter. Mrs. E. C. Colpitt, her husband, and their three young daughters do the work themselves. The husband, who is employed during most of the days, does all the actual laundering at night.

"My thirteen-year-old daughter does most of the housework before and after school," Mrs. Colpitt explained. "The other two girls help me with the stretching. In the busy season, we 'stretch' all day long."

They have been in the work for two years and have worked up a fine business. In off seasons, they average from fifty to sixty pairs a day, while in the busy season they usually bring in 200 pairs a day. The busy season is from April to July.

Just before Christmas, Mrs. Colpitt had orders to wash 300 pairs of curtains one day, and turned away offers of fifty more pairs. She has a regular system in her work, which has won her favor with her customers. Every housewife dislikes having curtains down for days on end while they are being washed. Mrs. Colpitt never promises what cannot be accomplished. She takes the curtains one day, washes all that have come in that same evening, stretches them on the following day, and invariably returns them on the third day. Knowing that she could not keep this schedule was what made her refuse the fifty extra pairs before Christmas.

The charge is small to the customer, twenty cents a pair for any type of curtain. My curtains came back to me on scheduled time, smelling fresh, snowy white, the ruffles fluted as they should be. One could see that they had been done by a specialist, in this case one who had made a humble task a joy and a satisfaction, as well as a profitable business.

Veal Birds

Pit
1½ cups cooked prunes, cut into small pieces, combine with
1 cup finely cut celery
½ cup finely cut green sweet pepper
1 small onion, chopped fine
1½ cups bread crumbs and salt and pepper to taste, and mix thoroughly. Cut
2 pounds round veal steak into squares 3 to 4 inches in size, free from bone. Place small amount of dressing on each square, roll, and pin together with toothpicks. Heat frying pan, add enough oil or fat to fry rolls until brown on all sides. Place rolls in a kettle and pour over them the fat in which they were fried. Add 3 cups hot water, cover tightly, and cook for 1 hour or until meat is tender. This makes 12 to 14 rolls. Allow three rolls to a serving.

Thinning Out Seedlings

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW often one's sessions of thinking on serious subjects are held while doing something that is, to all intents and purposes, quite unrelated—some humble task or routine occupation that leaves one mentally free to sing and soar. Every housekeeper knows what grand thoughts rise above a sink full of dishes. Every commuter who drives back and forth alone could trace many a useful idea to the less-crowded stretches of highroad. So with weeding the garden.

Weeding, for me, always brings on a session of personal character study—for reasons that may be readily understood. In fact those who have done likewise will probably agree that when taken in combination, so to speak, weeding becomes a highly useful and not at all routine procedure. Many an obstinate fault have I seen, grasped, and tugged out of my character along with a resistant burdock.

All this is however but by way of preface, though it may be a case of the tail wagging the dog, for of this next there is little elaboration needed to the statement.

* * *

I was thinning out seedlings. They were far too thick. They were nice little baby plants, but so crowded and so slender that it was impossible to take most of them up with any soil so as to give them away, and although some were safely transplanted, far more of them simply had to be thrown on the compost heap.

At first I was very sad about this—a plant is a little Aspiring Hopeful, and always seems to me to deserve a chance to realize its dreams. Then, out of habit, I got to thinking about character, and how we spend our time.

How often, I thought, a woman lets herself go along year after year with interests as crowded as the plants in that annual border, and never sits down to study which ones should come out and which should have more room in which to grow sturdy and come to flower! They are all good seedlings, but the very presence of so many keeps all of them from normal development. Thinned down to a proper number for interest and variety, for mass effect in color and fragrance, they will have a chance to show what they can do.

Some people, to be sure, raise so few seedlings that their mental garden has only a very specialized appeal, and in order to give more and attract more people they find they need to plant and cultivate more varieties. But there are others—and perhaps the number of persons in this group are largely women—who have so many interests that they must choose, not once but at intervals along the years, those promising little seedlings that must be courageously pulled out to leave room for the rest to grow, expand, and be the interests one is to give space to in one's busy life.

* * *

Sometimes even though one does not weave, or read Greek poetry, or bring up a child oneself, one can be of encouragement, inspiration and assistance to someone who does. Are these the seedlings one puts into a strawberry box to take to a neighbor who has room for them?

But those which had to be rooted out and thrown upon the compost heap are, to me, no more a cause for regret. Their absence leaves room for better balanced and better developed interests, with roots deeper in the well tended soil of character. And the compost heap, itself, made up of just such acts of weeding and selection, becomes in due time the very material used to strengthen and enrich that soil.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Chrysler Hits Six-Year Peak; High-Priced Issues Also Strong

• Commodity and Money Markets

Motors and Rails Leading Advance In Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—A handful of favorites spurting for gains of 2 to 4 or more points today gave increasing strength to the stock market.

Chrysler, thrusting up to a new six-year peak, led the pack, and was accompanied by other fast movers including Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, Case Philip Morris, Corn Products and Air Reduction.

As traders turned onto the home stretch, rails picked up strength to show advances of fractions to a point or so. Gainers included Santa Fe, New York Central, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Great Northern preferred.

While some leaders such as U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors and American Telephone added fractions, demand for them was temperate.

Sounds Gloomy Note

Holders of steel shares noted that Iron Age sounded a rather gloomy note in its weekly review of the industry.

The survey pointed out that, while ingot production is being maintained at 71 per cent of capacity, the long-term outlook "is far from encouraging." The peak of forward buying was said to have passed and summer prospects are "clouded by ominous uncertainties."

The labor situation was seen as one of the principal disturbing factors. The recent boost in prices was believed to have been prompted by expectations that new wage increases will be necessary. But even more serious, it was added, "is the growing hostility of the Federal Government."

Of prime interest to followers of the utilities was the statement of the Edison Electric Institute showing power production for the week ended June 20, expanded to the highest level ever recorded.

Bond Prices Lower

Domestic corporate bonds tilted fractionally to several points lower today. French and Italian issues were well taken.

International Hydro-Electric 6s of 1944 sold off sharply during the morning session following publication of the utility's first quarter earnings report which showed net income off nearly 75 per cent from the like 1935 period. The issue declined more than 2½ points from Tuesday's close.

American & Foreign Power 5s also felt pressure and withdrew nearly a point. Other public utility obligations to react included American Water Works 6s, of 1975, Pacific Gas 5s of 1942 and International Telephone 5s of 1935.

Rails were slightly easier with losses held to minor fractions and industrials were a trifle irregular. Chicago & North Western 4¾s of 1949 and Allegheny 5s of the same year displayed weak tendencies in the rail list. Colorado industrial 5s of 1934 stood out with a gain of more than a point.

United States Government loans moved in narrow trading ranges with small losses outnumbering minor gains. None of the changes in this quarter exceeded four thirty-seconds.

Mixed to higher prices were registered by foreign obligations on comparatively light dealings. With the exception of Rome 6½s and Milan 6½s, which declined about a point each, Italian bonds were well supported. French issues moved up, the Government's 7s advancing more than 2 points and Paris Orleans Railroad 5½s gaining nearly 3 points.

Boston Stocks

June 24, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $	Atlas Corp	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	125⅝	125¼	125¼	125⅛
5.00	Boston Elevated	133	133	133	131
..	Bos & Me A St	66¼	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
..	Bos & Me D St	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	72	71	71	71⅜
..	Eastern S. S.	11	11	11	11
3.50	Eastern S. S. pf	51	51	51	53½
8.00	Edison Elec	164	163	163	163½
..	First Nat Stores	48½	48¼	48¼	48⅝
..	Mass Util Assn	2	2	2	2
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121	120½	120½	122
7.00	Old Colony RR	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
.40	Chemwmt Assn	12	12	12	12
..	Texas Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
4.00	Torrington	99	99	99	99
..	Utah Apex	1	1	1	1⅛
..	Utah M & T	70c	69c	70c	69c
2.50a	United Shoe M	88¾	88¼	88⅞	88½
1.50	United Sh M pf	40	40	40	40½
..	Warren Bros	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8

a—exclusive of extras.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
July	.95½	.96⅝	.94¾	.95¼	+ ¼
September	.96	.97	.95⅝	.96⅛	—
December	.98¼	.98½	.96⅝	.97⅛	— ¼
Corn					
July	.67⅛	.67⅛	.66¼	.67	— ⅛
September	.64⅞	.65½	.64⅜	.65½	+ ⅛
December	.61	.61	.59¾	.60⅜	+ ⅜
Oats					
July	.29¾	.29⅞	.29⅜	.29⅞	+ ⅜
September	.30⅜	.30⅝	.30¼	.30½	+ ⅛
December	.31½	.32	.31½	.31⅞	+ ¼
Rye					
July	.65¼	.65⅜	.64	.65	+ ½
September	.66	.66	.64½	.65	—
December	.67	.67	.65½	.65⅝	— ¼

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
July	.84½	.83	.83¾
October	.84½	.83¼	.84
December	.85	.83¾	.84½

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 22: Receipts, $26,995,260; expenditures, $137,836,832; net balance, $3,348,355,404; customs receipts for the month, $23,860,258. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,047,316,911; expenditures, $8,701,557,438, including $3,226,629,689 of emergency expenditures. Excess of expenditures, $4,654,240,527. Gross debt, $34,263,707,720, a decrease of $68,128,293 under the previous day. Gold assets, $10,587,495,111.

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
January	94.5b			
June	95.0b			95.0a
July	95.0b	95.5	95.5	96.5a
September	95.0b			95.0a
October	94.5b			95.5a
December	94.5b	94.0	94.0	94.0

Spots 105 unchanged. a—Asked. b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cuban Sugar Exports Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Cuban exports of sugar from Jan 1 to June 20 totaled 1,352,406 long tons, raw value, compared with 1,121,160 tons in the comparable 1935 period. Lamborn & Co. reported. Shipments to the United States were 1,094,246 tons against 869,033 in the preceding like period.

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 24	Last June 23
13⅞	9⅜	Adams Express (.20)	12	11⅝	11¾	11⅝
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾b)	20	20	20	20
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	26⅛	26	26½	26⅜
69½	58	Air Reduction n (1⅝)	70⅛	69¾	69⅞	69¼
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
17⅜	13⅛	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	13⅝
4⅝	2⅛	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
30¾	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	28	24⅜	25	24¼
28⅜	23½	Allied Chem (6)	207	203	204⅞	202
11	6¾	Allied Mills (¾c)	25½	25⅜	25⅜	25¾
84	69	Allied Stores (.50)	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝
50½	35⅜	Allied Stores pf (5)	80½	79¼	80¼	80
5⅝	2⅞	Allis Chalmers (1)	49	47¾	48¾	48¼
125½	75	Amal Leather	3	3	3	..
63¼	50	Amerada (2)	96½	95¾	96½	95¾
58½	42⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	52½	52½	52½	52½
50⅞	40	Am Bank Note (1)	44	43¼	43¾	44¼
131½	124	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	48	48	48	47¾
135½	115¾	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	131¾	131¾	131⅜	131¾
166½	162¼	Am Can (4⅝)	134½	133	133⅞	134¾
41	30	Am Can pf (7)				
73½	57⅜	Am Car & Fdry	36¾	36¼	36½	36⅝
95½	87⅝	Am Car & F pf	69¾	67½	69¾	68½
13¾	8⅛	Am Chicle (4)	90⅞	90¾	90⅞	90½
32⅝	21¼	Am Colortype	8⅞	8½	8⅝	..
24⅞	16¼	Am Comm Alcohol	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	22
99½	89	Am Crystal Sugar	25⅝	24¼	25⅝	24½
5	3½	Am Crys Sug 1 pf (6)	98	97½	97½	98
9¾	6½	Am Encaustic T	4⅞	4	4⅛	4
43	29¾	Am Export (.40)	7½	7½	7½	7¾
18½	12	Am & For Pow pf	35	35	35	35½
18¼	13	Am & For Pow 2pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾
8⅜	5¾	Am Hawaiian (1)	18⅜	17⅝	18⅜	17⅝
41½	37	Am Hide & L	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
13⅜	9⅜	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40	39⅝	40	40
36⅛	23⅛	Am International	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛	10½
95½	66	Am Locomotive	26½	26	26½	26½
15	10	Am Loco pf	77	77	77	76¼
35⅞	27	Am Mach & Met (.25b)	12¾	12¼	12¼	12⅜
13½	7½	Am Metal	29¼	29¼	29	29
54⅜	36⅝	Am Power & Lt	12	11½	11⅝	11⅝
63¾	43	Am P&L 6% pf (3)	56¾	55¾	56¾	56¾
27⅝	15¾	Am Radiator	66½	65	66⅜	64¾
34	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	20¾	20½	20¾	20⅜
27	18	Am Seating (n)	27⅛	26⅞	27	26⅞
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	21⅜
143½	132⅜	Am Snuff pf (6)	82	80½	81¾	80½
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	143	142¾	143	142¾
36	26	Am Stores (2)	30¼	29	29	30¼
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	28	28	28	28
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	153⅜	152⅛	153⅛	153
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (6)	169½	169	169⅞	169
11⅝	9⅝	Am Type Fdrs (h)	99¾	99¼	99⅜	99½
25⅛	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	97⅛	93¾	97⅜	97
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	23⅞	23⅛	23½	23½
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (2g)	93⅝	91¾	91⅞	92
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	69¾	68¼	69¼	69⅝
10	4⅜	Am Wr P pf (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
73¼	37⅝	Am Zinc Lead&S	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (½b)	37⅞	37½	37⅞	..
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¾b)	35⅞	34¾	35⅜	34¾
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	41	40¾	41	40
50	37	Archer Daniels (1¶)	19½	19½	19½	19½
73⅜	45⅜	Armour Ill	42¼	42⅛	42¼	42½
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6) n	47⅜	47¼	47⅜	47⅜
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	71¼	71¼	71¼	70¾
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	56⅜	55½	56¼	56½
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	14	13½	13⅝	14¼
18	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	17	16⅝	16¾	17
86⅜	59	Atchison TASF (2e)	78⅞	78	78⅞	77¾
106¾	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	105⅝	105½	105½	105½
35⅜	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	25	24½	24½	24⅝
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	29	28¼	28¾	28⅝
115	111⅜	Atl Refining pf A (4)	114¾	114½	113¾	114½
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	60	58	58	59
54⅛	26⅜	Auburn Auto	29¾	28½	29⅜	29¾
10⅛	5⅝	Austin Nichols	6	6	6	6
73¼	43⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5½	5⅜	5½	5½

—B—

6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	39	39	39	38½
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞
34¾	21	Balt & Ohio pf	27	26¾	26¾	26½
20	13¼	Barker Bros	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
20	14⅜	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	15⅞
26	18	Barnsdall A pf (¾)	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
96	85	Baruch Clear (¾e)	24⅜	24	24⅝	23¾
31¾	21⅞	Beatrice Cream (½e)	94⅜	93⅞	93⅞	94
24⅜	20	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	27½	27¼	27½	27⅝
57¼	48	Bendix Aviation (1e)	21¼	21¼	21½	21⅜
63¾	45¾	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	54¾	54½	54½	54¾
120¼	110	Best & Co (2¶)	54½	53½	54	53⅝
48	23	Beth Steel	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅛
20¼	14¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	113	113	113	113½
26½	16⅞	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	35	35	35	35¼
63½	46⅛	Bigelow Sanford (½)	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
100⅛	80⅛	Blaw Knox (.40b)	22½	22⅜	22½	22½
30¼	25⅝	Boeing Airplane	47¼	47	47	47½
83½	64	Borden (1.60)	87⅞	87	87	88
18⅞	13¼	Borg Warner (3)	30	29⅜	29¾	29¾
64⅞	43¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	76¼	75⅜	75⅞	76¼
69	48¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
50½	40¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	52½	51	52⅜	52
104	97¾	Brooklyn Man T (3)	51	51	51	51
13	8⅜	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	49¼	48⅞	49	49¼
14¼	8⅝	Brunswick Balke	102½	102½	102½	102½
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus Erie	9½	8⅞	9½	9½
121	100	Bucyrus Erie cv pf	12¼	11¼	12	11½
15⅞	9⅛	Bucyrus E pf (33⅓¶)	17⅜	16⅞	17½	16¾
14	8⅜	Budd Mfg	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	12
33¼	25	Budd Wheel	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
9	2½	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	10⅜	10	10¼	10¼
24⅞	14⅛	Bush Term (h)	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
6⅝	2⅝	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	16½	16¼	16¼	..
25¼	16½	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
29	22	Byers	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
		Byron Jackson (1)	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½

—C—

37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	31⅞
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅝
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	34¾	34½	34½	34⅝
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
186	92½	Canadian Pacific	12⅞	12½	12¾	12⅜
79	54¾	Case Thresh	183¼	179½	183⅛	180½
32½	21¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	77¾	77⅜	77⅞	77½
21	19	Celanese Corp (½b)	23⅞	23¾	23⅝	24
35¼	25⅜	Celotex Co	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	24½
58	47¾	Cent Aguirre (1½¶)	28¼	28⅛	28¼	28
19¼	8¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54⅞	54½	54⅝	54½
102½	80½	Certain-Teed	9½	9⅜	9½	9½
104¼	101	Certain-Teed pf	90	90	90	90
74½	59	Champion P & F (1)	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	20
61	51	Champion P pf (6)	103⅜	103	103¼	103
6	4	Chesapeake Corp (3)	71¼	71	71	71
31⅜	25⅜	Chs & Ohio (2.80)	59¾	59¼	59½	59⅜
27⅜	17⅝	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
143½	132⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	28½	28½	28¼	28¾
33⅜	20½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
26	26	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
61⅛	48¼	Chi Pneu Tool	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
178	149½	Chi Pneu T pf	17⅛	15¼	17⅛	15¼
104	88½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	53¾	51¾	53¾	49¾
11⅜	7	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
105⅜	85½	Childs Company	27	27	27	27
86½	72⅞	Chrysler (6)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
46⅛	23¾	City Ice & F pf (6½)	108⅞	104	108¼	103¾
19¼	7⅜	Clark Equipment (.80)	19¼	79	79	79½
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	33	32⅞	33	..
102	84	Coca Cola (2)	52	52	52	53½
20½	13¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	100½	98⅞	100½	98
51⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	13⅝	13¼	13½	13¾
24⅝	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	47½	47¼	47¾	47
9¾	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	23¼	21¾	22½	21½
49	24	Colo F&I pf (6)	5½	5⅜	5⅝	5⅛
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	29½	29	29	29
31	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	31	31	31	31¼
64⅞	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	19⅞	19½	19¾	19¾
44	27	Comm Credit (3)	35¾	34½	35½	34¾
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60¶)	62⅝	62	62	62½
110⅞	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼¶)	73¾	72½	73¾	74
24⅝	15⅜	Comm Solvents (.60)	111¾	111½	111½	110⅞
51⅝	21⅝	Comwith & So	15¾	15	15	15⅜
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
44½	32⅜	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	71½	71¼	71½	71½
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	34	33¾	34	33¾
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	13½	13	13	13⅞
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	85¾	83¼	83¾	..
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
20⅜	15¼	Consol Film 1 pf (1g)	5⅛	5	5	5
35⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	17½	17	17½	..
9⅝	7⅜	Consol Laundries n	37⅛	36¾	36¾	37⅛
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.40)	5⅝	5⅛	5½	5¼
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	12⅜	12	12½	11⅞
26¼	15¾	Container n	½	½	½	½
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	18¾	18½	18¾	18½
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	14
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	17⅜	13¾	13¾	13¾
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	78	77¼	77½	78
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	40½	40⅛	40⅜	40
38½	28⅝	Cont Oil (1)	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	24⅛
46	29	Cont Steel (2)	31⅜	30½	31¼	30¾
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	32	32	32	..
82½	68½	Corn Products (3)	59½	59½	59½	..
73⅜	41⅛	Coty	82	80½	81½	80¼
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
28⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½b)	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	27¼	26¾	27¼	26½
41	28	Crucible Steel	62½	61¼	61½	62
27⅜	1½	Cuba Co	37½	35¾	37	35½
14¼	8¼	Cuban Am Sug	15⅜	15	15⅜	14½
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	10⅝	10¼	10½	10¼
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	95	94⅜	95	94
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	36½
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
21⅝	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	15¼

—D—

89¼	52	Deere & Co	80⅜	79½	80⅜	80½
26	19½	Deisel W G (½¶)	23¼	22¾	22⅞	..
23⅜	14⅞	Del & Hudson	41	40¾	41	40
153	128	Del Lack & W	16¾	16⅜	16¾	16½
58	42	Detroit Edison (4¶)	140½	140½	140½	..
40½	33⅞	Devoe & Ray A (2)	50	50	50	49⅞
34⅝	18¼	Diamond Match (1½¶)	35⅜	35¾	35¾	36
61½	41½	Distillers Cp Seag	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	22½
11⅞	7¾	Dome Mines (2¶)	56¾	56	56⅜	56¼
73⅜	50⅝	Dominion Stores	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	8⅞
8¼	5	Douglas A	63½	62½	63¼	62
153	133	Dunhill Inter	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
		du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	150¾	149¼	150¾	150¼

—E—

97⅜	6	Eastern Roll Mill	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
171	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	172	170½	172	170½
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32½	32¼	32½	32¼
44⅜	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36¾	35⅝	36⅜	36¼
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
16¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15½
68⅞	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	66	66	66	66½
55¼	43⅞	Elec Stg Battery (2¶)	44	43¾	44	..
37⅜	11⅞	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
15⅜	7½	Engineers Pub S	15	15	15	15
17⅝	11	Erie RR	13	13	13	13
27⅜	16	Erie RR 1pf	20½	20	20	20
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14	14	14	14¼
40⅞	29	Evans Products (1)	30	27⅞	28⅜	30
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..

—F—

53¼	25⅜	Fairbanks Co	3	3	3	3
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	12⅜	12¼	12½	12¼
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	51½	51	51½	51
41½	31⅜	Fajardo Sugar (2)	38	37	38	37
25	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9⅜	9	9¼	..
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	33⅜	31¼	31¼	30¾
28½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	30⅛	28½	30	28⅜
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	43½	42	43¼	42¼
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	29⅞	29½	29⅛	29⅜
48⅜	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	48⅜	48	48¼	48½
11¾	4½	Follansbee B (h)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	7
47½	34	Food Mach n (1)	34⅛	33¾	33¾	..
38⅞	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	26¾
35⅝	27½	Freeport Texas (1)	29	29	29	29

—G—

12½	8½	Gen Am Inv	10¼	10	10¼	10
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	48½	48	48½	48¼
24¾	22	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	25½	25	25⅛	..
14⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	..
15⅝	5¾	Gen Cable	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 24	Last June 23
59½	53⅞	Gen Cigar (4¶)	59	58¾	59	58¾
41⅞	34½	Gen Electric (1)	39⅜	38⅞	39⅛	38½
43⅛	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	43	42½	42⅞	42⅝
47⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	64½	64¼	64½	64¼
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	119½	119½	119½	..
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	67⅛	65½	67⅛	65⅞
122	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
8⅜	5¾	Gen Out Ad	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅝
33½	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	51½	38	38	..
51½	38	Gen Print Ink (2¶)	3½	2	2	..
3½	2	Gen Realty	43	26⅛	26⅛	..
43	26⅛	Gen Realty pf ww	18⅝	14¾	14¾	..
18⅝	14¾	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	90	81	81	..
90	81	Gillette S R pf (5)	13½	6¾	6¾	..
13½	6¾	Gimbel Bros	94	69	69	..
94	69	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	93½	69	69	..
93½	69	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	55¼	39¾	39¾	..
55¼	39¾	Glidden (2)	114½	104¾	104¾	..
114½	104¾	Glidden ppf (7)	7½	3⅞	3⅞	..
7½	3⅞	Gobel, Adolf	10¼	7	7	..
10¼	7	Goebel Brew (.20¶)	21⅜	15¼	15¼	..
21⅜	15¼	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	23⅞	13⅝	13⅝	..
23⅞	13⅝	Goodrich	98½	78	78	..
98½	78	Goodrich pf	31⅞	21¾	21¾	..
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	99½	87	87	..
99½	87	Goodyear 1pf (4)	4½	2⅜	2⅜	..
4½

Business and Industry

Electricity Output Is Far Above All Seasonal Expectations

Commerce and Finance

Increased Demand For Rubber Goods Follows 1935 Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—So far this year the rubber goods industry has continued the upward trend which occurred in the last half of 1935, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

Wholesalers of mechanical rubber goods, belting, packing and specialties booked orders during the first five months that were 15 to 20 per cent larger than in the like 1935 period.

Sundries Up 10 to 20 P. C.

Retail sales of sundries and novelties rose 10 to 12 per cent, the report continues, and for rubber footwear the increases ran up to 20 per cent, with carryovers negligible at the close of the spring season.

"Production during this period was advanced 8 to 20 per cent from the 1935 comparatives," the survey says, "with the exception of the automobile tire division. In the latter, output for the first four months was lowered 6.8 per cent. The inventory position, however, improved, as tires in the hands of manufacturers at the end of April were 17.8 per cent under the number held a year earlier. The expanding activity of the industry can be gauged by the more rapid rate of crude rubber consumption, which in April reached the largest tonnage for any one month.

"More progress has been made in price and competitives stabilization since the first of the year, and particularly since the advance in retail selling prices of automobile tires early in May. Because of the rising quotation on the raw material and some wage increases granted to terminate labor difficulties, not all companies have been able to show a betterment in earnings this year, despite the widening distribution.

Rise in Activity

"With the exception of automobile tires," according to the report, "nearly every division of the rubber goods industry operated on higher schedules this year than during the comparative five months of 1935. Production of rubber footwear was at the best rate in several years, due to stock depletion during the severe weather last winter and the spring floods.

"Gains of 15 to 20 per cent were recorded for output of mechanical and industrial goods, while the increase in sundries and rubber specialties ranged from 8 to 12 per cent.

"World rubber consumption also made a new record in 1935 by totalling 938,000 tons. While most estimates set but a slight increase over this figure for 1936, it is evident that inroads upon rubber stocks may reach 100,000 tons for the year.

"At the end of March, total world stocks of crude rubber had been reduced to 573,000 tons, a decline of 15.6 per cent from 679,000 in March, 1935, and the smallest since September, 1931, at 562,000 long tons," the report concluded.

Butter Quotations Highest Since 1930

By the Associated Press

Chicago, June 24

TRADING in the butter futures market yesterday was the heaviest of the year, and prices advanced ¾ cent to the highest point for June since 1930.

The advance was equivalent to $192 a carlot and was stimulated by drought reports and by predictions that the peak of production had been reached. November storage standards sold at 31¼ cents at the close, 8 cents higher than a year ago and 2 cents above a week ago.

Trade reports indicated storings in the 35 principal markets showed a shortage of 19,000,000 pounds, compared with a year ago. Production has been 10 per cent under a year ago.

New Niagara Power $32,493,000 Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—Morgan Stanley & Co. is head of a syndicate offering the first refunding operation by the Niagara Hudson Power System. The new issue will be for $32,493,000 of 3½ per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds, due on March 1, 1966.

The bonds which are dated March 1, 1936, will be offered at 104 and interest, to yield approximately 3.28 per cent to Dec. 31, 1963, the first date at which they are callable at par.

The net proceeds to the company, estimated at $32,696,000, after deducting expenses in connection with the sale and exclusive of accrued interest, together with approximately $1,548,625 to be advanced by the Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation, will be applied to the redemption of four outstanding issues carrying higher coupons, with a total face amount of $31,557,000.

The outstanding issues to be retired are, $3,465,000 of 5 per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds, due on July 1, 1950, of the Hydraulic Power Company of Niagara Falls, which will be redeemed on Jan. 1, 1937, at 110, requiring $3,811,500; $6,366,500 of 5 per cent refunding and improvement mortgage bonds, due on Oct. 1, 1951, of the Hydraulic Power Company which will be retired on Oct. 1, at 105, requiring $6,684,825; $13,712,000 of 5 per cent first and consolidation mortgage Series A, due July 1, 1959, of the Niagara Falls Power Company, which will be redeemed on Jan. 1, 1937, at 105, necessitating $14,397,600; and $8,014,000 of 6 per cent first and consolidation mortgage, Series AA bonds, due on Nov. 1, 1950, of the Niagara Falls Power Company, which will be retired on Sept. 1, at 105, requiring $8,414,700, plus interest to the respective redemption dates in each case.

The proceeds will also be applied to reimburse the company for funds employed by it for the redemption of $936,000 of Niagara Gorge collateral trust 5s, which were called for redemption on June 1 at par.

Associated with Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., in the underwriting group are Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Mellon Securities Corporation, Lee Higginson Corporation, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., the First Boston Corporation, Edward B. Smith & Co., Lehman Brothers, Coffin & Burr, Inc., and Spencer Trask & Co.

Liquidation Ordered For Former Rolls Royce Co.

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Liquidation of the Springfield Manufacturing Company, formerly the Rolls Royce Corporation of America, Inc., on Aug. 1, through sale of its assets has been ordered by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard.

John S. Inskip, president of the company, indicated he will submit a bid for the purchase of the company's plants at Springfield, Mass., and Long Island City, N. Y., on Aug. 1.

Judge Goddard authorized Victor M. Tyler, trustee, to continue operation of the service and maintenance departments and granted him an additional fee of $5000 pending final disposition of the company's assets. Attorneys for the debtor company were awarded a $2500 fee.

Wheat Prices Soar on Drought News; Export Surplus Unlikely

By Harold M. Fleming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—Wheat ran up 10 cents last week in a six days' advance of a rapidity not equaled since midsummer 1933. Friday's turnover in wheat futures was the largest for any trading day this year. During the week corn rose 7 cents, oats 5 cents, and rye about 9 cents. At last week's rate of advance dollar wheat would be a fact by the end of this week and the decline of four months would be wiped out in a fortnight.

The cause was drought news. Reports of 100-degree temperatures and no moisture relief in sight for widespread areas aroused public buying of grains to an activity not witnessed in months. Wheat rose the permissible limit of 5 cents in Chicago on Monday and again on Friday. A special report of the Federal Crop Reporting Bureau on Friday warned that conditions were critical, and the news spread that considerable areas in North and South Dakota were irreparably damaged.

The estimate of the Government on the basis of condition and acreage on April 1 was 493,000,000 bushels. On May 1 the estimate was reduced only to 464,000,000 bushels, and for June 1 the estimate released June 10 rose to 482,000,000 bushels, which would have been a four-year record. No estimates have been released since that date, but it is possible that this year's crop may not exceed that of 1935, when the United States was on an import basis, taking wheat from Canada. There will be no discussion of export bounties this year. The carryover is nearly down to normal and reputedly low grade.

Washington's Guesses Bad

Since 1931 drought has been the main factor in curtaling production in the greater part of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Texas. These states normally have around 50 per cent of the total winter wheat acreage of the nation. In 1931 they produced 450,000,000 bushels, but two years later drought cut their production down to 129,000,000 bushels. The so-called "dust-bowl" area in the Southwest is largely confined to the southwestern counties of Kansas, northwestern Oklahoma, and parts of the Texas Panhandle, where single wheat ranches spread over the horizon.

The crop-restricting agencies at Washington do not seem to have made very accurate guesses of the conjunction of planting and weather this year. Last fall, Secretary Wallace ordered the cut in the wheat crop from the 1928-1932 "best acreage," which had been 15 per cent, to to changed to 5 per cent. On March 25, however, he declared that with average weather he looked for an 800,000,000 bushel wheat crop, sufficient to return us to an export basis. On April 22, however, Washington reported him as "necessarily concerned over the continuing dryness in Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma—chiefly because of the wheat crop."

Spring wheat intentions to plant were at first announced at 19 per cent over last year's planting. It now appears unlikely that planted acreage will be anything over last year.

U. S. Drought Aids Canada

The impending partial failure of the American wheat crop will be a boon to the Canadian National Grain Board in its effort to liquidate the stocks accumulated by the central selling agency of the pools since 1929. Last August the Canadian Government was carrying over 200,000,000 bushels out of a total world carry-over of a little over 300,000,000, and during the current crop year Canada has continued to carry most of the surplus wheat stocks of the world. The Wheat Act of last July called for the sale of the Government's holdings as rapidly as possible.

The requirements of the world's largest wheat importers have steadily shrunk in recent years due to the efforts of continental Europe to become cereally self-sustaining. During the present year the importing countries will probably not take more than 450,000,000 bushels of wheat takings of 600 to 800 million bushels in the years before the war. The changed situation here means that the United States will probably again this year be a buyer from instead of a competitor with Canada.

The Canadians wish to reduce their 1935 carryover of 215,000,000 bushels to around 125,000,000 at the end of the current crop year. Europe's reserves are low and crop prospects there are not brilliant. From now on Canada will have the export field virtually to herself until next January, when Australia and Argentina will harvest an acreage considerably above last year.

The World's Business

Another French Crisis Ends—The Run on the Franc Subsides—Prelude to Another?

By H. B. E.

AGAIN the franc has been "saved." Wave after wave of gold shipments have failed to dislodge it from its perch on the gold standard. This last wave, or "run," was probably the most powerful of all. In the three months from March to June it has depleted the gold reserve by no less than $715,000,000. Now the torrent has stopped. Consequently, in the language of the French, the "battle of the franc" has again been won; and, as a sign of confidence, the Bank of France has reduced its recently-advanced money rate from 6 to 5 per cent.

The ending of a monetary battle in France is generally the prelude to another monetary battle. So it may prove on this occasion. For, though the money scare has abated, economic conditions which gave rise to it are far from stable. Over 250,000 workers are still on strike; the French Treasury is empty; necessary expenditures are now being financed by borrowing at the Bank of France; and the Blum reforms will entail extraordinary expenditures, which, presumably, will be financed in the same way. Such a situation is not likely either to reassure frightened capitalists or to discourage the bear speculators. At any time both may touch off again the exodus of capital, payable by a country on the gold standard in gold.

In the old days countries paid out all the gold above minimum reserves before going off the gold standard. They regarded a minimum reserve as untouchable. Few were as courageous as, say, Brazil, which, regarding its reserve as usable in emergency, paid out its gold till it had none left. In France the minimum reserve which by law must be kept at the Bank of France against the Bank's liabilities is 35 per cent. After so many "runs" in France, it is surprising to see how well covered those liabilities still are. According to the last statement, the ratio still stands at 59 per cent. From this comparison one obtains some inkling of the underlying strength of the French gold position. France could still lose many millions of gold without endangering its minimum gold reserve. It is doubtful, however, whether France would continue to pay out gold till this level were reached. Nowadays there is a disposition to protect gold reserves even above the minimum. Belgium was the last country to desert the gold standard. And yet at the time that its action was taken, the liabilities of its central bank were covered as to 65 per cent by gold!

The fact is that nowadays gold is regarded as a war reserve as much as a money reserve. In this connection it is said that the French have been impressed with the worth of Italy's gold to Italy. When sanctions were slapped on Italy, no sanctionist agreed not to import Italian gold, though other imports from Italy were barred. And yet it was with its gold that Italy was enabled to buy essentials in the world market. It is clear, then, that in the present troubled international situation the French would probably go off the gold standard long before the reserve got as low as 35 per cent.

Going off the gold standard means ending the unfettered interchangeability of a currency with gold. As in the case of Italy and Germany, France could go off the gold standard by, for instance, putting all gold and foreign exchange transactions under official control. Something of this sort seems to have been presaged already. Individuals leaving France must now declare any specie that they take with them. This is bound to slow down outgoing shipments, as gold exporters will fear that the next step may be the publication of their names, with their concurrent exposure by the public as "traitors." Vincent Auriol, Minister of Finance, has already threatened action against "secret" gold exporters in an effort to bring gold back to France.

Official control of the exchanges in Italy and Germany has hitherto been used to enable them to keep up the exchange value of their currencies in behalf of the import trade. Suppose the exchange is dropping because of too much demand for foreign currencies. Imports would then become more expensive in the importing country's currency. So, to guard against this occurrence, the exchange authority merely rations the supply of foreign exchange to importers; thereby restoring the currency to equilibrium, which is likewise the function of gold shipments in a gold standard country.

The situation in France, however, is different. In Germany and Italy, imports are being sought for internal purposes of self-sufficiency connected with state control policies. Of prime importance in France is the revival of private enterprise. This is inhibited at present by high internal costs of production as compared with world costs. The tentative control of the foreign exchange market, in the opinion of the experts, may therefore lead to a lowering of the exchange rate, or devaluation. This amounts to currency cutting in place of cost cutting. The franc, in short, may have been saved in order to be changed.

More and more Frenchmen have become convinced that devaluation (in some shape or manner) is inevitable. Cost-cutting, or deflation, is impossible under the Blum reforms, such as the wage increases and the hour reductions. These will put costs up, not down. Hence the closing of the gap between domestic costs and world costs by process of deflation is impossible. Moreover, more French experts feel that, on balance, devaluation is no less desirable than inevitable. The examples in England and Belgium have confirmed them in this view. "Neither the businesses of this country in 1931, nor those of Belgium last year," according to an expert view expressed recently in the London Times "would have gained the relief and stimulus they sought if, by imposing exchange restrictions, the exchange value of the currency had been kept at gold par. If a currency is overvalued—that is to say, if the price level is excessive in regard to the world level—then, in the absence of an effective policy of deflation, depreciation of the currency becomes a condition of recovery."

U. S. Now Planning Big World Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—An exposition of raw and finished material, assembled from all parts of the world, that will correspond to the objects of the famous government-subsiidzed Leipzig Fair and the British Industries Exposition, will be opened in the United States Nov. 23 at the Port Authority Commerce Building in New York.

The fair will be known as the World Two-Way Trade Fair, according to Robert H. Sexton, noted international trade authority, who will act as managing director of the fair.

Countrywide Demand Sends Power Output to Highest Level on Record

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Running far ahead of seasonal expectations, electric power production for the week ended June 20 expanded to the highest level ever recorded.

Actual production, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, amounted to 2,005,243,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of .8 of 1 per cent from the previous week and 13 per cent over the same week last year. The previous record output was in the week ended Dec. 21, 1935, when it amounted to 2,002,005,000 kilowatt hours.

Chief among the factors making for the unprecedented output was the heavy consumption of electrical energy by Midwestern steel mills which are currently running at capacity to dispose of orders before new prices go into effect on July 1.

All major geographical sections of the country showed increased production over a year ago. The percentage increases follow:

New England 15.4; Middle Atlantic 9.3; Central Industrial 17.9; West Central 17.1; Southern States 16.9; Rocky Mountain 22.7, and Pacific Coast 7.5.

Tax Lien Is Filed Against Mitchell

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—A tax lien for $1,384,222 was filed against Charles E. Mitchell, former president of the National City Bank, in United States District Court.

The Government, the papers showed, is seeking to recover from Mitchell $728,709 of the total amount as additional income taxes for 1929, and $655,513 for other taxes and penalties.

Further information was refused concerning the lien, at the office of Joseph T. Higgins, Collector of Internal Revenue, in whose name it was filed.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$32,493,000

The Niagara Falls Power Company

First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, 3½% Series of 1936

Dated March 1, 1936 — *Due March 1, 1966*

Interest payable March 1 and September 1 in New York City or in Buffalo

THE MARINE TRUST COMPANY OF BUFFALO, TRUSTEE

Redeemable at the Company's option in whole or in part on any date, on at least 30 days' published notice if redeemed in whole at any time or in part on an interest date, and on at least 60 days' published notice if redeemed in part on any date other than an interest date, at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including December 31, 1941, at 108½%; thereafter to and including December 31, 1945, at 106½%; with successive reductions in the redemption price of ½% during each successive two-year period thereafter to and including December 31, 1961; thereafter to and including December 31, 1962, at 102%; thereafter to and including December 31, 1963, at 101%; and thereafter at 100%.

Legal investment, in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters, for Savings Banks in the State of New York.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY *The Company was formed in 1918 pursuant to a consolidation authorized by New York Laws of 1918, Chapter 596. All of its outstanding stock is owned by Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern Power Corporation, 99.66% of the voting securities of which is owned by Niagara Hudson Power Corporation. The Company is advised that as of June 18, 1936, Niagara Share Corporation of Maryland held directly or indirectly 11.89%, Aluminum Ore Company held 9.67%, The United Corporation held 21.19%, and The United Gas Improvement Company held 7.12% of the voting securities of Niagara Hudson Power Corporation. The Company disclaims any admission of the actual existence of effective control of it by any of such stockholders by reason of such ownership. The Company and its principal subsidiary, Canadian Niagara Power Company, Limited, are engaged in the generation of hydro-electric energy by means of the diversion and use of waters of the Niagara River and in the transmission and sale of such energy, supplemented from time to time by purchased power, in large part to industrial users and to affiliated distributing companies. The Company holds a fifty-year license issued on March 2, 1921 by the Federal Power Commission. Reference is made to the Offering Prospectus for information relating to the terms of said license and, with respect to the Canadian subsidiary, to the terms of certain agreements with The Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park under which its principal properties are held, and to the right of expropriation resting in the Provincial Government of Ontario. The combined properties of the Company and its Canadian subsidiary include three hydro-electric generating stations (one used principally as a synchronous condenser station and standby plant), eight substations, transmission and distribution systems, and lands.*

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as per Balance Sheets as of March 31, 1936
Hydraulic Power Company of Niagara Falls First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds (5% due July 1, 1950)	$ 3,465,000†
Hydraulic Power Company of Niagara Falls Refunding and Improvement Mortgage Bonds (5% due October 1, 1951)	6,366,500†
The Niagara Falls Power Company First and Consolidation Mortgage Series "A" Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1959	13,712,000†
Series "AA" Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds due November 1, 1950	8,416,000*
Real Estate Mortgage	250
The Niagara Falls Power Company Niagara Gorge Collateral Trust 5% Gold Bonds (called for redemption and payment on June 1, 1936 at 100% and accrued interest)	936,000
Common Stock, without par value (742,241 shares outstanding)	35,575,565

†*Subject to change by reason of provisions contained in the Company's First and Consolidation Mortgage dated July 1, 1919 providing for exchanges of Hydraulic Power Company of Niagara Falls First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds or Refunding and Improvement Mortgage Bonds for a like principal amount of First and Consolidation Mortgage Series "A" Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.*

**$402,000 face amount of these Bonds were redeemed on May 1, 1936 and were cancelled.*

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The net proceeds to the Company from the sale of the $32,493,000 Bonds (estimated at $32,696,000 after deducting expenses and exclusive of accrued interest), together with funds advanced by Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern Power Corporation in the amount of approximately $1,548,625, will be applied to the cost of redemption of the first four issues listed above which are redeemable on the following dates and at the following prices, respectively, plus accrued interest in each case: January 1, 1937, at 110%; October 1, 1936, at 105%; January 1, 1937, at 105%; September 1, 1936, at 105%, and to reimburse the Company for funds employed by it for the redemption of its Niagara Gorge Collateral Trust Bonds.*

EARNINGS *The Income Accounts of the Company in the Offering Prospectus, subject to the related notes and other important relevant information therein, are summarized below. The Offering Prospectus also contains Consolidated Income Accounts.*

Years Ended December 31	Total Operating Revenues*	Gross Corporate Income**	Total Deductions from Gross Corporate Income	Net Income
1933	$7,391,491.39	$5,427,770.96	$1,928,249.16	$3,499,521.80
1934	8,105,857.16	5,130,937.13	1,868,534.97	3,262,402.16
1935	8,135,972.08	5,036,745.17	1,830,529.32	3,206,215.85
1936†	1,891,940.93	1,054,752.87	454,327.76	600,425.11

†*Three months ended March 31.*

**During 1935, inter-company charges with respect to power between affiliated companies were billed on net balances. Subsequent to that year the basis of accounting was changed so that such charges were billed on a gross basis. If the latter accounting basis had been followed in 1935, the figures appearing above for Total Operating Revenues in that year would be $8,136,241.39, with no resultant change in Gross Corporate Income.*

***After provisions for retirements in the amounts of $328,574.98 for 1933, $600,000 for 1934, $600,000 for 1935 and $150,000 for the three months ended March 31, 1936. Includes Dividend revenue from subsidiaries in the amounts of $375,000, $950,000, $1,060,000, and $300,000 for the same periods, respectively. With respect to the $300,000 dividend payment, the earnings for the three months ended March 31, 1936 of the particular subsidiary making such payment were approximately $59,000 less than the amount of such payment.*

BONDS OF THE 3½% SERIES OF 1936 *These Bonds, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, will, upon the completion of this financing and upon the discharge of the first three mortgages listed above, be secured by a first lien on substantially all property, real and personal, now owned by the Company and used by it in the production, generation, transmission and distribution of power, including all franchises, rights, easements and permits relating thereto, and on all shares of stock of Canadian Niagara Power Company, Limited (except directors' qualifying shares), subject to tax and assessment liens, and to the rights of the United States under the Federal license and to certain further exceptions set forth in the Mortgage. The Mortgage contains provisions for the issuance, under certain conditions and restrictions, of additional bonds of other series, without limitation as to principal amount, ranking pari passu with these Bonds and provides for the release of property from the lien thereof without notice other than application in certain instances to the Trustee.*

The Mortgage contains provisions for the establishment of an annual Amortization and Bond Redemption Fund commencing with the year 1942. For a description of such Fund, including the amount of the annual payments thereto which may be made by the Company, and the application of such payments, reference is made to the Offering Prospectus and to the provisions of the Mortgage filed as an Exhibit to the Registration Statement.

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase these Bonds from the Company at 102%, or a total of $33,142,860, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 104%, or a total of $33,792,720, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $649,860.*

Price 104% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Bonds when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and to certain further conditions. The validity of the franchises of the Company and its subsidiaries, the lien of the Mortgage securing the Bonds, and certain other matters, have been passed upon by counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about June 29, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.

As more fully set forth in the Offering Prospectus, the Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of Bonds for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in the Agreement between themselves.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

SCHOELLKOPF, HUTTON & POMEROY, INC. — *BONBRIGHT & COMPANY* Incorporated

MELLON SECURITIES CORPORATION

Dated June 24, 1936.

General Brokerage Service

SOUTHGATE & CO.

Members: New York Stock Exchange
Boston Stock Exchange
New York Curb Exchange (Assoc.)

185 Devonshire Street, Boston

BUSINESS MAN SEEKS SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT

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General Brokerage Service

BOSTON 70 Federal Street — NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

Federal Revenue May Surpass Roosevelt's Estimates for Year

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt's budget estimates for this fiscal year stood only $2,000,000 short of fulfillment last night as the Treasury reported $298,505,823 in income taxes had been collected during the first 20 days of June.

Collections during this 10-day period compared with $242,688,776 in the same period of last year, representing an increase of 23 per cent.

The President, in his revised budget estimate, forecast income tax receipts of $1,434,00,000 for the current fiscal year which ends June 30. Yesterday's collections, as reported by Secretary Morgenthau, added to those received during the first 11 months, brought total collections through June 20 to $1,414,870,905.

Treasury officials said they were certain that the President's budget estimates would be surpassed by the end of the month.

Arthur W. Cutten, Noted Grain Trader, Passes On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 24—Arthur W. Cutten, widely known Chicago grain trader, reputed to have won millions in 30 years of operations in the wheat pit, passed on suddenly yesterday.

Mr. Cutten came into the limelight recently when in January, 1935, he was haled before the Grain Futures Commission charged with failure to report holdings of 116,000,000 bushels of wheat futures worth about $50,000,000 in 1930 and 1931 for the purpose of price manipulation. He was ordered to refrain from trading for two years but carried the case to the United States Supreme Court which ruled in his favor last May. The court held that the words of the Grain Futures Act "is violating" could not apply to violations alleged to have occurred more than two years before.

He was a director of a number of corporations and a trustee of Northwestern University.

Texas Corp. Redemption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Holders of Texas Corporation convertible sinking fund 5 per cent gold debentures, due Oct. 1, 1944, are being notified that the balance of the issue, now outstanding in the amount of $60,000,000, has been called for redemption at 101 per cent and accrued interest on Oct. 1, 1936. The debentures should be presented for payment either at Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, or the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

Int'l Hydro-Electric System

NEW YORK (AP)—International Hydro-Electric System, operating power and light companies in New England and Canada, reported consolidated net income for the first quarter of $141,290, equal to 17 cents a share on the Class "A" stock, against $597,536, or 56 cents, in the comparable 1935 period.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

WANTED—Hobnail, lion, bull's eye, diamond point; Currier & Ives, winter, western locomotive, hunting; dolls, miniature pieces; furniture, Victorian; western books; quote prices. Alice Best Rogers, Lobby Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms, $36-$66.50; adjacent to The Mother Church SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST. 24-A Clearway St

FONTENOY

1811 N. Whitley, Hollywood HI. 5191
Delightful Singles and Doubles

LOS ANGELES, Strand Arms Apts., 900 S. Westlake Ave.—Singles $30 up, doubles $45 up; all utilities furnished; quiet atmosphere; convenient transportation all parts of city

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

E. C. LUTZ, 4858 Oakwood Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., is in a position to introduce or develop merchandise sales in Southern California or the Pacific Coast; thoroughly familiar with housewares clientele; able to qualify in related lines; experienced in national and local sales management and promotion; communications treated confidentially.

SALESMAN with car and high sales record seeks connection with reliable manufacturer desiring representation among Chicago dealers; equipped loop office; commission basis acceptable. F-7, Suite 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods SHIPMENTS to from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe 465 West 150th St., New York City

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BEAUTIFUL SACRED SOLOS suitable for all Church services; closing out Octavo size solos for 35c or 3 for $1.00 to make way for new standard size edition.

Write for catalogue.
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PHOTOGRAPHY

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154 South 2nd Street San Jose

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Licensed Real Estate Broker
Competent real estate service; property management. Box 342, La Habra, California.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel 1913-J

SITUATIONS WANTED

MAN and wife want work in cabin camp or something similar. MR. and MRS. WM. W. STERLING, Newcastle, Indiana, c/o W. D. Dilhorn, R. R. 3.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENT to sublet in largest apartment house in Brookline, Mass.; combination 2 or 4 rooms, either or both, 2 baths, Box C-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

● BAYWELL CO. HARVARD SQUARE ●
● If it's available we have it. ●
Cambridge Mass. 1430 MASS. AVE. KIR. 9477

BROOKLINE, MASS.—6-room apartment, 2nd floor of 3-family house; heated; $45 monthly; near Benevolent Association. Tel. Long. 5091.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive, home-like suites of 5 and 6 rooms. Large living-room with fireplace, dining-room, refrigeration and incineration; FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED; near the Harvard Yard. KIR. 6502 or TRO. 9637.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Six room apartment, all outside rooms, front and back porch; reasonable. BROWN, Apt. 6-E, 2920 Atlantic Ave

BOSTON, MASS., 386 Newbury St., Apt. 2—Nicely furnished 7-room apartment, all conveniences; for summer months. Tel. COM. 3870.

N. Y. C., 169 East 78th St.—Two rooms with complete kitchenette; quiet, cool; July 1-October 1. Rhinelander, 4-7906.

VENTNOR, N. J.—6-room apartment, ocean view; reasonable for the season. WALKER, 1303 Atlantic Ave. (Second floor).

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—Lower 5 rooms, porch, garage optional, modern 2-family detached; children welcomed. 9123 80th St. Vir. 7-5161.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BUSINESS girl will share apartment in Cambridge with another; will make desirable home; conveniently located; total expenses reasonable. Call Cap. 2072 weekdays.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists, also historical points, chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. Ken. 1022
Charles W Cuiman 98 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references Bachman Brooklyn N Y fnterroll 2-2256

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY TIME HOUSE
In the Catskill Mountains; supervised swimming pool; a delightful vacation spot; camp activities; small group; $10 weekly. Phone UN. 4-6262, or write MRS. SINCLAIR, 435 W. 119th St., Apt. 1-L, New York City.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

GREAT CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, Casco Bay, Me.—Available July, new cottage for 4; entirely modern, near beach and golf. MRS. FRANK WELCH.

HOUSEKEEPING cottages to let on Belgrade Lakes; sand beach. Address LEON C. GLEASON, Oakland, R. D. 1, Maine.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOME with beautiful surroundings wishes guests; good board; $10 per week; open all year. MRS. B. FULLER, Willsboro, Pa., R. D. # 8.

POCONO MTS.—A peaceful, quiet farm, away from traffic; lovely woodland paths, shady brook, large lawn, attractive home, fine food; refined American adults desired; joyous atmosphere; rates $16 to $20; booklet. MRS C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Tel Mt Pocono 36 R 11

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Jeffersonville, N. Y.—A good place to spend a day, a week, or a year; mountain and lake country; comfort, cleanliness and wholesome activities; $18 to $20 weekly; booklet.
MABEL HOPKINSON, Mgr.

VOGEL-GWYN
WENTHAM, MASS. offers vacancies available to those who desire a quiet country rest; excellent table; rates $15 per week; bathing and boating Tel Wrentham 19

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DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER
Bought or appraised by an expert with 35 years' experience.
ESTATES—BANKS—INSURANCE
Individual service at a modest price.
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SCOTTIE puppies by Champion Red Gauntlet's Friar Tuck; 3 months; reasonable. M. DURGIN, 15 Hewitt Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.

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EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
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FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn., N. Y. Ma. 6-7632.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
50 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

NEWTON, MASS.—Nice room for couple in exchange for help with housework; do not apply unless capable. Tel W. New. 0749-W.

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. (8 suburban branches) offers exterminating, fumigating, mothproofing, termite-proofing service; Bird and squirrel control. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. LO. 5-6600.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER in family of 3 adults, good home with kindness and consideration; moderate salary. 123 33rd Street, Woodcliffe-on-Hudson, New Jersey. UN. 7-4399-W.

MANICURIST and finger-waver, experienced, wanted. Sorensen's Beauty Parlor, 231-32 Merrick Rd., Laureltcn, L. I. N. Y. Laurelton 8-6541.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ELDERLY people to room and board, home environment, loving care; reasonable. Apt. 7-A, 362 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Ac. 4-7269.

Pleasant Outlook Home
For rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th st., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FOR THE SEASON—Spacious, cool bungalow, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; garage; select neighborhood. SEAMAN, 115 N. Nassau Ave., Margate, N. J.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Out of city, yet close in, five cool rooms in seven-room furnished house on Arlington Ridge, Va.; all conveniences; 12-min. bus ride; available two months, Jackson 2162 evenings.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—10-room private home on Hereford St., Back Bay, between Commonwealth Ave., and Newbury St.; removal from city necessitates sale. Tel. COM. 3393.

WINCHESTER, MASS.—8-room house, exceptionally well built, excellent location, attractive street, easy to commute; oil heat, double garage; fruit trees, garden; price reasonable. Tel. Winchester 1963-W.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—8-room single house, oil heat, 2-car garage; $75 monthly; conveniently located; near Benevolent Association, Tel. Long. 5091.

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MASSACHUSETTS
FOR RENT
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SEASON—June 15 to September 15
Cotuit—6-Room House with Bath, Garage 2 minutes from nice beach . . . $600.00
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Both houses 3 minutes from Beach.
Apply: SANDWICH CO-OPERATIVE BANK SANDWICH, MASS.

HOUSE IN SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., FOR RENT
Four bedrooms, long living room with fireplace, dining room and large kitchen; situated on hill behind New Ocean House; garage; near bathing beach; stone porch, screened or glassed in; steam heat; lot 60 by 90 feet; rent $45 monthly. Box A-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Beautiful home, 7 rooms, hot water heat; screened porch; garage; 2 acres; beach easily accessible; reasonable. 66 Canterbury St., Hingham, Mass.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. Mass KIRkland 7827

WHITEMARSH, PA.—Acreage for sale in Whitemarsh; restricted property situated between Militia Hill Road and Sheaff Lane near Skippack Pike; strictly residential section. Consult your own broker or HOWARD KETCHAM, Whitemarsh, Pa.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 25 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

A HOME away from home for overnight guests; comfort, refinement; ideal surroundings. CROWNLANDS, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED—Piano in good condition to use in exchange for storing; good care given; may consider buying. TRUEX, 352 Riverside Drive, New York City. Ac. 4-7269.

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Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service Call Piz Co. 13 E 16 St. N Y C Alg 4-6147

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—Two large, airy rooms, quiet refined neighborhood; summer rates; board optional. Long. 8871.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 76 Westland Ave., Suite 7—Attractive rooms, single or double, $4 up; permanent or transient guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. BARBOUR, Circle 8719.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests MRS. COGMAN 95 Gainsboro St. KEN 1022

BOSTON, MASS.—Modern rooms overlooking The Mother Church and park; elevator. HOWES, 8 Cumberland St.

BOSTON, MASS., 78 Westland Ave., Apt. 10—Sunny, comfortable rooms; reasonable; near The Mother Church. Tel. COM. 8567. S. R. PARKER.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Comfortable, quiet, homelike rooms opposite The Mother Church. Tel. COM. 7573. WARREN.

BOSTON, MASS.—Clean, comfortable homelike rooms; twin beds; fireplace, running water; transient or permanent. 293 Newbury St. COM. 8581.

BOSTON — Single bed-sitting room, bright and airy; near The Mother Church; Christian Scientists preferred. Phone COM. 1662.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Furnished rooms, singly or en suite; 3 mins. from cars, trains, stores; balcony and sun porch. Tel. BEA. 4238.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn, opposite Beaconsfield Hotel, 1754 Beacon St.—Choice rooms, homelike atmosphere; meals optional. Tel. Long. 8737.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 338 Tappan St.—Sublet until Sept., unusually attractive room, bath; reduced; small furnished suite; other rooms; parking space.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive room in duplex house; near Coolidge Corner; pleasant yard and piazza. Call ASP. 0588.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Desirable room for woman in apartment house above Harvard Sq.; privileges. Tel. Trowbridge 6607.

NEWTON, MASS.—Alcove room in nice home; convenient location; light housekeeping facilities, fireplace; garage available. Tel. W. New. 0749-W.

N. Y. C. (70th), 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Attractive kitchenette, running water; redecorated, elevator transients; singles, doubles; $5-$7. (Endicott 2-3718).

N. Y. C., 143 East 53rd Street—Airy, elevator, refrigeration, roof garden, central location, convenient transportation. Apartment 21. References required.

N. Y. C., 61 E 86 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms; interesting, helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

N. Y. C., 145 West 84th St.—Exceptionally desirable front, suitable two, singles $3.00 up. Seen, appreciated. RICE.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5F)—Exceptional, single, double, front, redecorated, cross ventilation, elevator; $5-$7; temporary, permanent. EN 2-9461.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Attractive rooms for adults; homelike; ocean view; near restaurants; easy commuting to Boston. WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey Street.

VISITING New York City? Cool, spacious living rooms; $5-$8; shower baths; housekeeping. 925 West End (105th) 6-N.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J.—Near bus and ferry connection; light, airy room, all improvements. MRS. M. WALTERS, 90 Columbia Terrace.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Pleasant room, best residential section; very central; near trains and buses. Tel. Wel. 0339-M.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C., East Side—Young business woman desires clean, moderately priced room with kitchen privileges. Write Box S-34, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORTHAMPTON, MASS. — Amber Lantern Inn, 344 South St., Route 10—Attractive rooms; single or en suite; twin beds; excellent home-cooked food; moderately priced

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAINTENANCE engineer, broad experience, factory and buildings, desires position; will go anywhere. H-8, 1218 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S nurse, thoroughly trained, experienced, and accustomed to travel; excellent references. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

COMPANION-Nurse, educated, refined, competent housekeeper-supervisor. Write Box S-33, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

COMPANION-Housekeeper, middle-aged, refined, capable, seeks position in genial household; go anywhere; highest credentials. Tro. 4490 (Cambridge), or D-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER 35, college-bred, with boy, four; willing; cultured family. Write Box L-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WOMAN desires waitress position, assisting generally, or other work; go anywhere; references; summer season. Write Box B-24, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SUMMER BOARD

BOARDERS wanted, country home near seashore, beautiful sunsets, home cooking, rates reasonable. MRS. SETH JOYCE, Atlantic, Me.

GREYCROFT INN
"The Peace and Security of Home"
68 Dane St., Beverly, Mass.
Open year round. Tel. Beverly 2015. Reasonable.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Squam Lakes region; splendid scenery; outdoor sports; near lake; mod. rates; write for booklet.

MERRYMEETING CAMP, Lincolnville, Me. (near Camden)—For rest, study, sports; swimming, boating, fishing, archery, sea and mountain trips; fine view; good food; $15-$17 per week; send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE.

MONOMOYCK INN CHATHAM
On Cape Cod
Excellent food and lodging. Cape Cod color and Cape Cod hospitality. Come and stay with us a while; $5-$6 daily, $28-$35 weekly. Folder on request.
DORIS AND CARL CHANDLER

MOUNTAIN REST INN
Intervale, N. H.
In the heart of the White Mountains; an exceptional inn; large lounge rooms, fine library, sleeping rooms with hot and cold running water, plenty of bath rooms, four large fireplaces; a unique colonial dining room where the very best of food is served; a good place to rest or study in a quiet, harmonious home; rates on application.

NORTHWOOD NARROWS
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Farm home, boating, bathing, fishing; home cooking; $15 weekly. LENA K. WATSON.

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, arts and languages if desired; excellent cuisine; $20 week up; June 12-Sept. 10. Adult camp; Aug. 27-Sept. 10; $15 week up. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science service, Brewster, Mass.

SPEND your vacation in the White Mts., N. H.; 4-room log cabins or rooms in the lodge; home cooking; moderate rates. PIPER TRAIL CAMPS, base of Mt. Chocorua, Pequaket, N. H. MR. and MRS. H. G. SACKETT

THE CROWN—BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. Commanding site; near water; own farm; "Comfort and Plenty", rates $18-$25; booklet.

VERMONT, Chelsia, Hood House—Old New England home among Green Hills; comfort, vegetable garden, excellent food, tray service, shady porch, charming drives; reasonable.

WELLS, N. Y.—Whitehouse Lodge and cabins; transient and permanent guests; excellent meals and peaceful surroundings at a forest farm home in the southern Adirondack Mountains. MR. L. FOUNTAIN

WHITE HOUSE, on beautiful South River, near Annapolis; convenient Washington and Baltimore; abundant shade; boating, swimming; excellent table; restful, refined; $12.50 to $15 per week. MRS. L. W. KRAPISH, Riva, Md.

SUMMER HOMES

DUXBURY, MASS.—Old-fashioned house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage, garden; cool; beautiful bay view; sailing, golf, tennis available; reasonable. Apply Box 309, Duxbury, Mass.

EPSOM, N. H.—10-room hilltop farmhouse; built in 1790; fully equipped; barn; 12 miles from Concord. Box C-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—Will rent for season detached 8-room furnished house on Ocean Pathway few doors from ocean; wonderful view; 3 large double bedrooms with running water; Frigidaire. Owner, MRS. BAILEY, 8 Atlantic Ave.

POCASSET, Tahanto colony, Cape Cod, Mass.—Unusually attractive bungalow for rent to small family. Write H. C. WILLS, 143 Clifton Ave., Brockton, Mass.

WESTMORELAND — Among the hills of Southern N. H.; furnished homestead, bathroom, electric stove, Frigidaire; gardens, etc.; $200 for summer. S. E. PERRY, Westmoreland N. H.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED

SUMMER HOME directly on warm salt water for last two weeks July by family of two adults, two small children, in exchange for their own nicely furnished 8-room country home in Greenwich, Connecticut (45 minutes commuting to New York), for same period. Box X-39, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1500
50 Langley Road, Newton Centre.
Cen. New 5252

Alford Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

CAPE COD
SOUTH DENNIS, MASS.
For sale, very low price, to settle an estate, 8-room house, two acres, modern plumbing, electricity; furnished; good condition; a summer or winter home.
ELIZABETH M. HUSSEY
South Yarmouth, Mass.

REAL home, 9 rooms, three baths, improvements, 2-car garage; low tax rate; excellent school; commuting distance New York City. C. F. BORDEN, Shrewsbury, N. J.

FOR SALE, ROCKPORT, MASS., LOT, $600 20,000 sq. ft.; summer colony; 2 mins. from golf club; ocean view; water and elec.; sacrifice; will exchange for small Newton lot. H. S. MILLER, 472 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Beautiful home, 7 rooms, hot water heat; screened porch; garage; 2 acres; beach easily accessible; reasonable. 66 Canterbury St., Hingham, Mass.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. Mass KIRkland 7827

WHITEMARSH, PA.—Acreage for sale in Whitemarsh; restricted property situated between Militia Hill Road and Sheaff Lane near Skippack Pike; strictly residential section. Consult your own broker or HOWARD KETCHAM, Whitemarsh, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FROUNFFLKER, Jr., Rear 600 N Main Ave Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468.

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A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston. Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

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PRACTITIONER'S office, light, quiet, attractively furnished; full or part time. 1 East 42nd St., N. Y. C. (Room 1507). Mu. 2-3221.

PRACTITIONER'S office, Grand Central district, attractively furnished, light; mornings as desired. Call afternoons, Caledonia 5-5969, New York City. Reasonable.

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1500
50 Langley Road, Newton Centre.
Cen. New 5252

Alford Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

CAPE COD
SOUTH DENNIS, MASS.
For sale, very low price, to settle an estate, 8-room house, two acres, modern plumbing, electricity; furnished; good condition; a summer or winter home.
ELIZABETH M. HUSSEY
South Yarmouth, Mass.

REAL home, 9 rooms, three baths, improvements, 2-car garage; low tax rate; excellent school; commuting distance New York City. C. F. BORDEN, Shrewsbury, N. J.

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RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED AND REPAIRED
BOUGHT, SOLD.
CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO.
67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4138

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

N. Y. C.—ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted—Singing—Voice Building—Correct diction in speaking—Special summer rates—Class Monday, 7 p. m. Circle 7-2634.

SINCERE service: Maine woman, 42 (A.B., Ed.M., public and private school experience, history, Latin, English, etc.) seeks work as teacher, tutor, research worker or companion. Box V-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Learn HOW TO EXPRESS Poise, Charm, Diction True Posture, Self Expression. ROSAMOND JOYZELLE, 45 W. 35th. N Y C. WI. 7-2500.

TO LET

MODERN bungalow, house amongst trees; 3 bedrooms and large living room; $100 through Labor Day. Apply GEORGE HENDERSON, Andover St., Andover, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 99 Montgomery St Jersey City Bere 4-8333

NEW JERSEY

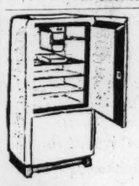
ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N J

PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES
ELDREDGE STORAGE
COLD STORAGE
For Furs and Winter Garments
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
3526 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
(Since 1886)

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
95 North Arlington Ave. Orange 4-4571
8-10 A. M. Daily Except Saturday
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.



Gardner Electric Co.
Hotpoint
Refrigerators
Manufactured and Guaranteed by the General Electric Co.
RADIOS AND RADIO SERVICE
18 WASHINGTON PLACE ORANGE 3-8503

Martens'
TEA ROOM SERVICE
Pies, Cake, Pastry
We Make Our Own Candy and Ice Cream
Free Delivery Service
391 MAIN STREET OR. 3-8680

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

Gibb Gives Good Value
1935 CHEVROLET Master Sedan $595
1935 CHEVROLET Master Coach 565
1935 CHEVROLET Sport Coupe 545
1935 CHEVROLET Master Town Sedan 595
GIBB CHEVROLET CO.
487 Main Street 374 Central Avenue

Main St.
Pressing and Tailoring Co., Inc.
Cleaning and Dyeing
Altering and Weaving
Men's Suits Made to Order
All Work Done on Premises.
484 Main Street Or. 3-1141—1142

Lantz Beauty Service
All Operations, 35c
Given in a quiet, pleasant atmosphere.
200 Springdale Ave., nr. No. Grove St.
ORANGE 5-0867

F. Lloyd Tuttle
OF
Ye "Golden Rule"
A Garment Repairing, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Service that will please readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
442 MAIN STREET

Chas. T. Horrocker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

GUILLAUME'S
Dainty Deb Shoppe
Hairdressers
84 N. Walnut St., at William St.
We Are Featuring the New
One Minute Permanent Wave
in Oil
ORANGE 5-9750

HACKENSACK

AYLWARD'S
FOOD SHOP
254 Main Street

Willner's
Corset and Glove Shoppe
Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie.
171 Main Street HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

HADDONFIELD

HADDON AND MARNE AVENUES
HADDONFIELD, N. J Telephone 4257
MAINES' SERVICE
Our service is carefully planned to meet your needs. Our facilities are complete. Our attention is personal to you and your car.

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN

Columbia Trust Co.
HOBOKEN, N. J.
Interest Paid on Savings deposited on or before the 10th business day of next month.

JERSEY CITY

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19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

LA MODE
CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
One package Kellogg's Whole Wheat Biscuit and one package Kellogg's Whole Wheat Crispies — 25c
One package of Kellogg's Pep given away with each purchase of the above.
White Rose Consommé Madril, 3 Cans 50c
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO—2-4300

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday inclusive

THE HEMSTITCHING SHOP
announces a
READY-TO-WEAR DRESS DEPT.
We continue our service of Hemstitching, Buckle and Button Covering, Pleating and Altering of New Garments.
MISS S. C. JOHNSON—MRS. LUCILE WELLE
227 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-3522-J

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO. 2-4048

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

If You Appreciate Refinement in Food, Service and Atmosphere
VISIT
77 Orange Road
NEAR CHURCH STREET MONTCLAIR
Luncheon Parties Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner
MRS. FRANCIS M. DRAKE

Freytag and Anderson Florists
INC
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

ORANGE

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Telephone Orange 3-1508
836 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

NORGE
Refrigeration
Easy Washer Sales and Repair Service on All Electrical Appliances
MORRELL BROS., Inc.
345 Main Street Or. 3-7277

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

PLAINFIELD

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 W FRONT STREET
offer you now, as since 1868, EXPERT SERVICE in Picture Framing
Regilding and Restoring of Paintings and Prints
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising
Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone
Plfd. 6-8562

GARDEN FURNITURE, BEACH CHAIRS, BEACH UMBRELLAS, and GARDEN EQUIPMENT of Every Description
Mail and Phone Orders Filled
TEL. PLAINFIELD 6-0005, 6-0006
A. M. GRIFFEN CO., Inc.
20-34 SOMERSET STREET
"Plainfield's Oldest and Largest Hardware Store"

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S
has it.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ALICE LOWE JOHNSON
Beauty Shoppe
Preston Street Hack 2-0610
ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVING SYSTEM

RIDGEWOOD

Garden Furniture

GENERALLY speaking, the great achieve their greatness by industry rather than by mere brilliance.—BRUCE BARTON.

Daily Features

LABOR to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire—conscience.—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

ALTHOUGH it has been our endeavor to start the week with the easier cryptograms, and wind up with those of a more difficult type, we are not always sure that they turn out this way—especially in view of this cryptographic comment from a Greenlawn, Long Island, reader.

JFXD HWDUYX XJJR MFWI;

INKKNHZQY TSJX XNRUQJ.

GZY GJ YMJD JNYMJW, N QNPJ

YMJR.

2. Letter Changing

ALTHOUGH the solutions to the NORTH to SOUTH change continue to flow in, six moves is the present limit. Here's another that should give letter-changing experts plenty of practice. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change WORDS to MUSIC in nine moves—or less!

3. Letter Juggling

TWO nine-letter words can be formed from the nine letters below. Can you juggle or transpose the letters to form these two words?

E F G H I I L R T

4. An Old-Timer

HERE'S an old-timer called a chronogram. Can you decipher it? "To half-a-dozen add six, and to the result add five hundred. The whole will represent a word signifying clear, lucid, bright, or glowing."

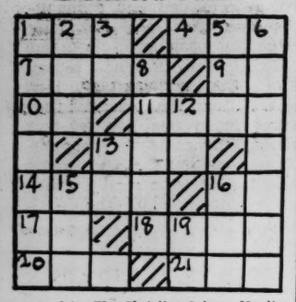
5. Rebus

TODAY'S rebus is from a Fargo, N. D., reader, and represents the names of two books of the Bible.

g KK s

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Plans in detail
4. Fairy queen
7. Dry
9. Behold
10. Sun-god
11. Discharge
13. Rubber tree
14. Particle
16. Pronoun
17. Indefinite article
18. Pronoun
20. Rule of action
21. Thing (law)

Down

1. Warlike
2. Constellation
3. Jumbled type
5. Character in "Arabian Nights"
6. Annoys
8. Postponement
12. Pronoun
13. Note in Guido's scale.
15. South American tribe
16. Tint
19. Conjunction

(The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere)

Odds and Ends

To Brighten the Journey

Subway movies have been suggested for the bored subway passenger by W. Stancliffe Marsden, London engineer. Declaring that he was tired of having nothing to look at but bare walls rushing past, he has invented a series of black-and-white cartoons, depicting action, to be posted along the tunnel walls. The effect would be the same as an animated cartoon.

Rubber Thread

The latest innovation in textiles is a rubber thread made from the milk of the rubber tree, in much the same manner as chemists manufacture rayon thread from cellulose.

Brevities

Washington Post: Attending a movie to see Chaplin in a recent picture left us depressed. Civilization hasn't advanced one iota since the silents—there are just as many title-reader-alouders as there ever were.

St. Louis Star-Times: A radio receiving set may be compared with a filling station during a general election year. From it you get oil, gas and free air.

A Flying Vacation

56

Hop Halts at Raleigh

PERHAPS it was all for the best that I ate my hearty chicken dinner on the plane, instead of waiting until I got to Washington, for I didn't get to Washington that night. When our skyliner landed at Raleigh, our pilot cautiously checked and rechecked the weather reports, and finally canceled our flight. Pilots, you know, don't relish flying into Washington if there is a low ceiling—what with a narrow field crossed by a military road and bordered by skyscraping wireless towers. Washington Airport takes the booby prize for safety.

Shortly after our Miami plane landed, a plane from Atlanta, which also had abandoned its flight into Washington, pulled up for the night at Raleigh. The airport officials then called for taxis for the two planeloads of passengers, and began refunding the unused balance of tickets.

There was a 9 o'clock train out of Raleigh; but since there was now no grand rush about getting into the capital, I chose to catch the midnight, for I had long wished for an opportunity of paying my respects at the Raleigh News and Observer office—it is one of the handful of newspapers which have a bigger circulation than their local population. Hats off to Josephus Daniels for building up a daily circulation of approximately 54,000 in a city of barely over 40,000!

Mr. Daniels was, of course, down doing some ambassadoring in Mexico, D. F., and his son was also away; but I was given the run of the inside office, where I discovered, much to my delight, a file of the latest Monitors. I was particularly happy to note that the material for the inside back page was still holding out. Incidentally, I found the News and Observer staff to be a group of clean-cut young men, each of whom is expected to turn out three columns a day!

When I boarded my midnight train, I found another reason why it must have been ordained that I should not attend the big dinner in Washington: In my rush to get out to the airport in Charleston, I had left all my clean linen in a dresser drawer at the Fort Sumter Hotel!

—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

Daily Anecdote

Feeding the Hungry

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was presiding at a Cabinet meeting when his young son, Tad, rushed into the room and shouted, "Father, isn't the kitchen ours? And can't I feed some poor, hungry little boys in it if I want to? The cook says, 'No,' and mother isn't at home."

"How many do you want to feed, Tad?" asked his father kindly.

"Seven, and they are terribly hungry," answered Tad.

The President looked at his waiting Cabinet and said gravely, "Gentlemen, this is a case for your diplomacy.'

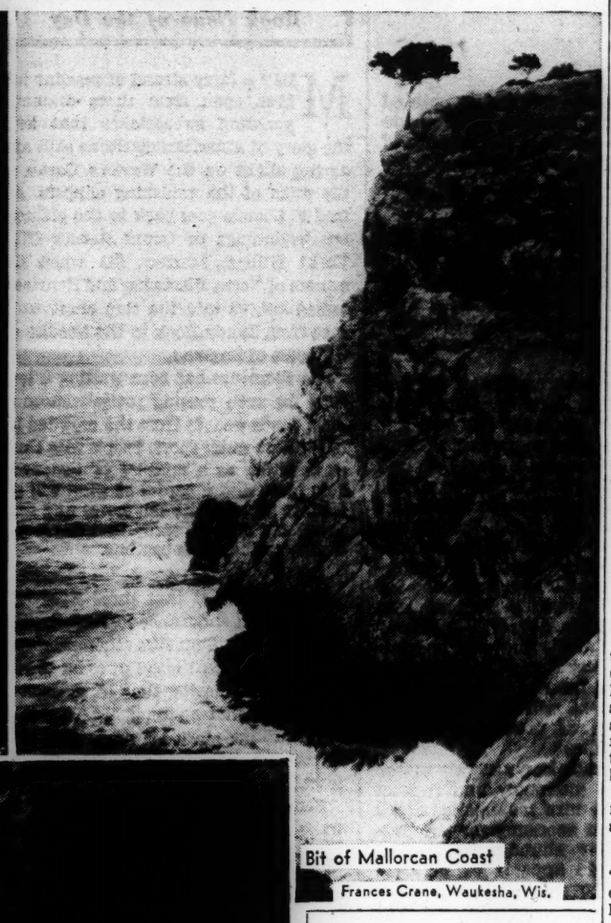
Thereupon Mr. Seward answered: "Thomas, you must remember that the kitchen is not yours. It belongs to the nation and is simply lent for your use for a time. It is expensive to run, during this period of the war; but we do not wish any of our citizens to starve; so I recommend that an order be issued upon the commissary department of the President's residence for rations for seven hungry boys."

The order was written, and Tad went off in triumph to the kitchen to feed his guests.

Nature Bits From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Multnomah Falls, Oregon

Mrs. A. O. Saunders, Lewiston, Idaho



Bit of Mallorcan Coast

Frances Crane, Waukesha, Wis.

White Lady Cave, La Jolla, Calif. Mrs. L. F. Penrose, Los Angeles

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

MULTNOMAH FALLS—A figure on the bridge looking toward the falls should have been included in this picture, providing an object of a known height for contrast with the height of the falls. The bridge, which looks almost as if it were drawn into the picture, would then be more realistic. The detail in the rocky ledge is well rendered. Trimming the picture on each side would emphasize the height of the falls and result in a better composition. Cover the edges with strips of paper and note the results. This picture is very attractive.

Bit of Mallorcan Coast—The main point of interest is the rocky ledge surmounted by the small tree; and you will observe that the picture is cut into two triangles by this object, resulting in strong composition. Unfortunately the left half of the picture being weak, does nothing to strengthen the composition, but rather detracts from it. There is too much white space, resulting in poor balance. The water is contrasty to the point of reproducing as white paper at the base of the cliff. Land in the middle background is indefinite. A filter would have improved the tones of the subject, and the inclusion of clouds would have added to its beauty.

White Lady Cave—The most serious fault is the lack of detail in the area at the right, caused by under exposure. (Expose for the shadows.) A better viewpoint would be somewhat to the left, to include more of the surroundings, resulting in more planes and rounding out the picture. Clouds would make this a more pleasing picture.

Whenever tnere are wide spaces of sky, it is desirable to retain any clouds. This can be done by the use of a yellow filter, or color screen, which is slipped over the lens. This preserves the contrast between the white of the clouds and the blue sky. The improvement is worth any amount of time and thought.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Barabbas

THE Barabbas who was set at liberty instead of Christ Jesus, may well be described briefly as a notorious bandit and murderer. He was, Matthew informs us, "a notable prisoner" (Matt. 27:16), while we learn that he was "a robber" (literally, "a brigand or bandit"—cf. John 18:40), one who had caused insurrection in the city, besides committing murder on his own account (Luke 23:19; Acts 3:14). Nevertheless, his crimes were speedily ignored by those who were eager to hasten the crucifixion of the Nazarene, for they cried: "Away with this man, release unto us Barabbas."

According to some of the early versions of the New Testament, the man's name was Jesus Barabbas; and if this view be accepted, Pilate's question in Matt. 27:17 would be even more dramatic: "Whom will ye that I release unto you? Jesus Barabbas, or Jesus which is called Christ?"

What They Say

Emergency Measures

"The attempts to translate emergency measures into a permanent condition of bureaucratic domination and control by government have properly alarmed our people."—*Eugene G. Grace.*

The Rhine

"The Rhineland has been fraught with trouble and conflict ever since Julius Caesar built the famous bridge across the Rhine."—*Harry Elmer Barnes.*

Woman's Part

"The only certain way to end war is to see that it never begins. And that is where women come in!"—*Viscountess Astor.*

Prayer

MORE things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of . . .
For what are men better than sheep or goats . . .
If, knowing God, they lift not hands in prayer
Both for themselves and those who call them friend?
For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.

—*Tennyson.*

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

A Complicated Race

THIS is a very hilarious game. Side by side on a table at one end of the room are placed two glasses partly full of water, two candles and some matches, and two men's hats, and in front of the table two chairs.

At a given signal two players race from the other end of the room, sit down in the chairs, put on a hat, light the candle, drink the water, blow out the candle, take off the hat, get up, and race back to the starting point. Everyone is given a chance to play, with elimination races at the end to choose the final winner.

This all sounds very simple; but very soon someone forgets the order of procedure, or is laughing too hard to drink the water, and so loses the race.—Barbara E. L., Kingston, Ont.

For the Scrapbook

God's Gift

God's gift was that man should
conceive of truth
And yearn to gain it, catching at
mistake
As midway help till he reach fact
indeed.

Robert Browning

Courtesies

Courtesies cannot be borrowed like snow shovels, you must have some of your own.—*John Wanamaker.*

Sunshine

Adding sunlight to daylight, making the sad happy and the happy happier.—*Wordsworth.*

Accomplishment

Everyone can do his best thing easiest.—*Emerson.*

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Rescinding

Question: Does a motion relative to the subject of a former motion, if adopted, cancel the previous motion? Or is it first necessary to rescind the motion already on the books before making another motion on the same subject?

Answer: It would not be necessary to rescind the former motion; but since the effect of the new motion is to alter in some way the action ordered by the former motion, it is as if it rescinded whatever portion of the former motion is in conflict with it. Therefore, all the rules and restrictions apply to the motion to rescind, apply to it. Unless previous notice is given, it would, as a rule, take a two-thirds vote to adopt it.

In Lighter Vein

Turning His Back

An efficiency expert was called in to give "the once over" to an old-established business. The first thing he encountered, as he was being shown round by the manager, was a file of seven workers, of whom the first six were pushing barrows while the seventh was pulling his barrow behind him.

The expert stopped him: "Do you mind telling me, my man, why you are pulling that barrow when your comrades are all pushing theirs?"

The toiler looked at him sourly. "Because I'm fed up with the sight of it," he replied, and proceeded on his way.—*El Paso World Herald.*

Try It

"Very well, how do you spell 'need,' meaning to need bread?"

"Knead, of course."

"Wrong."

"Wrong? Meaning to knead bread, you said, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, it's knead."

"Not at all; you knead dough, but you need bread."—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Hint

"To what do you attribute your start on the road to success?"

The self-made man pondered. "I think," he said, "it must have been the fact that when I was an office boy I laughed louder than any of the other boys at the manager's jokes."—*Pearson's.*

Like Leather

"What would you do if you were served with a tough steak and a dull knife?"

"I'd strop the knife on the steak."

Comforting

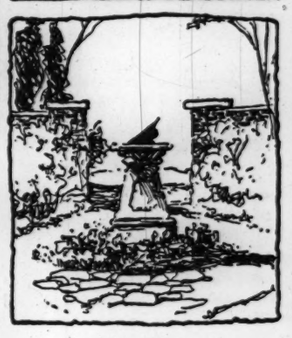
"I realize, dear, I'm not much to look at."

"Oh, Jimmie, that's all right—you know you'll be at the office all day."

—New Yorker

A Titbit

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



No Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

ON A trip across the continent recently, Andrew B—— stopped at a lunchroom in Needles, where he had "lost" a new $10 hat eight years ago. And to his amazement, when he entered the lunchroom the first thing that attracted his attention was his hat—hanging on the rack where he had left it when he was on his way West in 1928!

While the hat is scarcely wearable now, it is highly prized by its owner as a monument to the honesty of the traveling public. All these years it had waited undisturbed for its owner to claim it.

Another interesting incident of lost property being found after a long interval occurred in Pasadena not long ago. A diamond, which had been lost down a sink drain by Mrs. Edith Scott, 23 years ago, was returned to her by a city employee, who had found it in the sewer some seven miles from Mrs. S——'s home.

The two men who found the stone, Joseph Wagner and C. L. McKay, turned it over to the proper department, so that a search might be made for the owner. However, the owner did not hear of the matter until the time had arrived for the gem to be sold. Many citizens thought it should be given to the men who found it, if no owner appeared; but a ruling regarding unclaimed lost property which was held by the city prevented this. The diamond would have to be sold, and the money turned into the city treasury.

However, a number of citizens felt so strongly that the men should receive some reward in recognition of their honesty, that a fund was started to obtain a sufficient amount to make it possible to bid for the diamond at the sale. The fund was quickly swelled by a large number of small contributions.

Then, at the last moment before the sale, Mrs. Scott heard about a diamond being found, and wondered if it might be the stone she had lost. Others who had lost diamonds had made inquiry, only to learn that the stone was not theirs. But when Mrs. Scott presented her claim, all the evidence fitted together perfectly to prove that the gem was her property. So it was returned to her in a simple ceremony by the men who had found it.

Contributors to the fund felt that so long as the money could not be used to bid for the diamond, with a view to presenting it to the men who had found it, the money intended for the purchase should be used as a reward. It was finally decided that a considerable portion of the money raised should be used for this purpose, and that the balance should be retained in the fund for the purpose of rewarding similar acts of unselfishness and honesty.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Rose Pillows

WHEN a young woman came from the city to live with her grandmother, she took up her narrowed routine with interest and enthusiasm. One of her special pleasures was our old-fashioned gardens, in which are many rose bushes. To see their rose petals drop and wither seemed to her "a pitiful waste," and a plan for salvaging these was evolved.

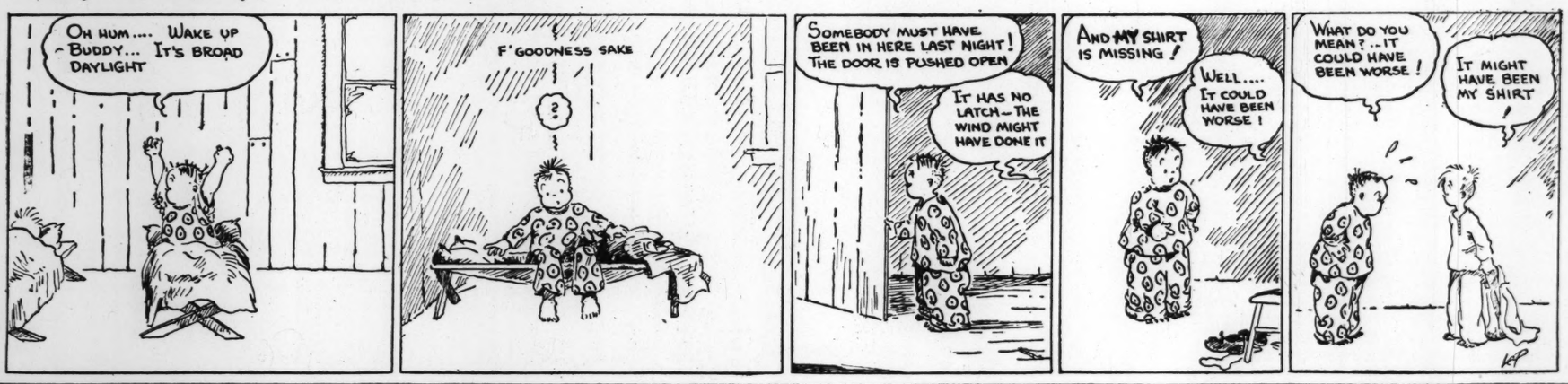
Gathering all the rose petals she could just before they fell, she spread them on papers in their big "spare room," where there is plenty of sun and air, though she was careful to place them so that the sun did not shine on them and fade their delicate colors. To help retain their color and fragrance, and also to toughen them, she sprinkled them with table salt. Once a day she stirred them lightly so they would dry evenly. After a week of this treatment she put them into an old pillow case and hung them away.

All through the rose season she gathered rose petals from our gardens, the fields and roadsides. When the quiet fall days and long evenings shut her indoors, she made her pillows. Inexpensive sheer materials, bits of silk, rayon, art muslin from the piece-bag, all served for the covers. Soon the spare room blossomed with a collection of beautiful sofa pillows; tiny sachets for bureau drawers and handkerchief boxes; a set in monogrammed linen for the linen chest of a bride-to-be; cleverly contrived "baglets" for attaching to garment hangers where they lend their aroma to dresses or lingerie; and many other kinds of bags.

It has been found that after the careful treatment here described, rose petals retain their fragrance for years. At any rate, since the first rose pillows found customers, scores more have been translated into cash, until their making constitutes now a miniature business.—Alla G. H., Ocean Park, Maine.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Missing: One Shirt*

By LE PELLEY


OH HUM.... WAKE UP BUDDY... IT'S BROAD DAYLIGHT
F'GOODNESS SAKE
?
SOMEBODY MUST HAVE BEEN IN HERE LAST NIGHT! THE DOOR IS PUSHED OPEN
IT HAS NO LATCH—THE WIND MIGHT HAVE DONE IT
AND MY SHIRT IS MISSING!
WELL.... IT COULD HAVE BEEN WORSE!
WHAT DO YOU MEAN?...IT COULD HAVE BEEN WORSE!
IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN MY SHIRT!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Recognized*

By THE HAGERS

THE PHOTO
MY PHOTOGRAPH, THAT COST TEN CENTS, I FURTIVELY PUSHED THROUGH A FENCE,
DETERMINED THEY WOULD NOT POSE ME AGAIN BESIDE A BUSH OR TREE.
WITH LIGHTER HEART, I REACHED MY GATE WHEN SOMEONE CALLED ME, "WADDLES, WAIT!
I FOUND YOUR PICTURE. I'LL ADMIT THOSE ANTLERS HAD ME FOOLED A BIT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Which Way, Democrats?

POSSIBLY it is necessary for the American people to be reminded of the fact by the Democratic keynoters at Philadelphia that there was a depression. There has been some disposition lately—it was marked in the keynoting at Cleveland—to remember only that there is a New Deal. The Farley-Barkley reminders that conditions were somewhat less than perfect before the Roosevelt regime arrived may be required for the sake of balance. At Cleveland much was said about the "three long years" since 1933; at Philadelphia the spotlight turns on the "three long years" before 1933.

This set-off makes the picture more complete, should aid unbiased judgment. The American people do not want to forget the earlier half. They do not want to return to 1929 economically or morally. Nobody wants an old deal of stand-patism. The Republicans—if we can judge by their candidate and by several New Dealish sections of their platform—do not. Even those who give the President no credit for partial recovery will not argue for closed banks or sweatshops. The Democrats—even the walk-taking "quintuplets" who ask for un-Jeffersonian and stagnation-making trade barriers—do not.

Certainly the independents, those indispensable middle-of-the-roaders without whom the Democrats cannot hold power, will not overlook either set of three years. They do not hold the Republicans wholly responsible for the economic and moral depression. They do not hold the Democrats wholly responsible for the New Deal, either good or bad. They recognize rather that economic forces played a larger part than political in producing both the depression and the recovery effort. They do not expect that everything will be all right only if the Roosevelt regime is ended. Nor if only it is continued.

This decisive group of voters is not persuaded by partisan panaceas. It is waiting to see which party comes nearest to dealing with what it considers fundamental causes, which candidate appears most likely to meet its estimates of capacity and sincerity.

Two weeks ago this newspaper pointed out that the Republicans could not win the independents who hold the balance of power at the ballot box by merely denouncing, by harping on "three long years." The same holds true for the Democrats. Voters will not be captured—the country will not be served—by merely viewing the partisan alarm of the period before or after 1933. They want to know what can be done about certain remaining problems, and just now they are looking particularly to see which way the Democrats will go.

This is more than a matter of turning temporarily to the left or right. The more fundamental choice is between liberalism and something approaching Fascism. Will the Democratic Party merely play politics with failures of the economic system, or will it try to remove the causes of these failures and make the system work? Will it merely palliate unemployment (nobody denies that some emergency relief was necessary), and bribe the jobless, or will it seek to remove root causes of unemployment? Will it merely extend to farmers and workers the special-privilege system the Republicans started with industry and finance through tariffs and other favors, or will it turn against the whole system of direct or indirect government subsidies?

Will the Democratic Party merely match monopoly against monopoly and restrict supplies, or will it curb monopolies of all kinds and free our economy for the production of greater abundance? Will it seek by demagogic appeals or political maneuvering to override the Supreme Court, or will it work by careful and constitutional means to extend governmental powers where neither federal nor state authority is sufficient to regulate abuses? Will it debauch the electorate and induce financial ruin by visible government gifts to voters and invisible or soak-the-rich taxes, or will it stand firm against a system which threatens to destroy representative government?

Some of the answers, possibly the final choice of courses, should appear this week at Philadelphia.

Slower but Surer

THE food and drugs bill which the Seventy-fourth Congress failed to enact into law was a wooden spear tinseled to look like a lance. It may be true that half a loaf is better than no bread in certain circumstances, but half-way legislation may hurt as much as it heals.

In its original form the Copeland Pure Food and Drugs Bill was framed to curb abuses in the manufacture and sales methods too prevalent in certain branches of those industries. In some respects it might have been improved by clarification and definite limitation, but it did aim to protect the public from extravagant, frequently false, claims which clutter up advertising by printed word and radio. Under the act of 1906, labels have to be reasonably truthful, but where no self-imposed censorship exists, newspaper and radio advertising can, and often does, go the limit.

How imperative restrictions are is strikingly indicated in a report issued by the Legislative Committee on Food and Drug Legislation of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee:

> The present Food and Drug Act, passed in 1906, provides no adequate control over the sale of dangerous drugs, no control whatever over false advertising, or over the manufacture and sale of cosmetics, and no control over curative devices. It cannot compel the seller to give adequate information on labels of foods, drugs or cosmetics, nor does it provide for a legal standard of quality in foods.

Powerful lobbies brought such pressure in Washington that the bill designed to remove these abuses and reasonably safeguard the public had its teeth practically extracted. In its too-drastically amended form, it was so innocuous that many who were loudest in opposing the original supported the amended bill. On the other hand, the support of those working for sound legislation on this matter was alienated. Before the measure comes up again next session there will be time for full and searching debate of a matter of concern to all.

Religion and War

MR. H. G. WELLS has often done his readers the great service of impelling them to clarify their own thinking. In a letter to the London Times he has pointed out the necessity, which cannot be too strongly emphasized, for distinguishing between two lines of thought about international relations. One line, he says, "rests primarily on the idea that humanity is to be regarded as one community." The other "is built on the tacit assumption that humanity is an assemblage of combatant communities."

This second line of thought, which has certainly prevailed throughout the centuries, will not yield without a struggle to the idea of a world-community, united in the pursuit and the enjoyment of justice and goodness. These two concepts are now locked in conflict.

Isolationism, economic nationalism, aggressive militarism—these are the fruits of the "combatant communities" fear-complex. Yet the very same nations that exhibit these characteristics are striving earnestly, though often blunderingly, to build up a system of "collective security." They appear not to realize that this dual effort is based on the attempt to accept at the same time two opposed lines of thought.

It is not without significance that in the same issue of The Times, the Rev. Dr. H. Townsend, president of the Baptist Union, declared that Europe is suffering from the effect of bad religion, and that bad religion lies at the root of bad politics and bad economics. The speaker explained the term "bad religion" by saying that "the churches had failed to teach the peoples to do their own thinking on the basis of the Gospels."

Here, then, is the solution for which men ought to be seeking. Essential Christianity, as even Mr. Wells points out, supports the world-community line of thought. That is true religion, and that will outlaw war.

Wind in the Reeds

IN THE musical, not to mention social, scale, the accordion formerly struck but a minor note, even in a major key. Suppose, for instance, the piano, aristocrat of keyboard instruments, paused in its colorful, chromatic flight patronizingly to listen to the diatonic tones of this diminutive member of the organ family. The piano was quite likely to resume—a bit irritably—by hitting a sharp or, becoming rather bored, strike a flat.

But since Damien, in Vienna, invented the thing early in the nineteenth century, the accordion has come up in the world. When Walter, in 1850, by the use of chromatics raised the standard of the instrument, and a keyboard was added to its reeds and bellows, the accordion stepped right into the family circle. No longer is its simple melodic strain evoked only by the itinerant street musician. Like charity, the saxophone and income taxes, the accordion begins at home.

Ardent devotees claim for it—

> a most melodious sound,
> Of all that mote delight a daintie eare

and small use 'twould be to remind them that the Elizabethan Spenser was alluding to something rather more poetical.

More mixed emotions may fill the breast of some at learning that factories in the little Württemberg town of Trossingen are turning out accordions by millions and sending them to the four corners of the earth. The makers of pianos, however, probably are worrying less than they were. That queen of musical instruments still sways her scepter, even in the presence of a surging multitude of melody-making mechanical devices. Pianoforte salons in department stores are reopening and the piano tuner is again on the job.

For the player of the cheerful, friendly accordion it may be said that he is contributing vastly more to the cause of music than he who merely turns a knob. May his tribe increase—er, that is, of course, not too *molto allegro*.

SOMEHOW it seems a remarkable thing that the United States is still going strong after 150 years, when each political convention of the "out" party finds it facing such chaos.

Blue Water Sport

Book News of the Day

MANY a tarry strand of marline has been spun from those dramatic yachting sweepstakes that kept the glory of American maritime skill and daring alight on the Western Ocean in the wake of the vanishing clippers. Alfred F. Loomis goes back to the glamorous beginnings of OCEAN RACING (New York: William Morrow. $4) when the owners of Vesta, Fleetwing and Henrietta tossed $90,000 into the slop chest for a race from Sandy Hook to the Needles on the coast of England.

Sea literature has been waiting a long time for such rousing reminiscences as Mr. Loomis weaves from the crowded log of the blue water sport. People who think of yachting as a mixture of lemonade, gold braid and a capful of wind will get a flinty taste of the salt horse and hard bread and dousing spray that flavor this history of the ocean pastime.

* * *

The account of that three-sided trial of speed and endurance in 1866—won by James Gordon Bennett's schooner Henrietta which bowled into Cowes on Christmas in the amazing time of 13 days, 21 hours, 45 minutes—sends Mr. Loomis off to a thrilling start. He deals with ships as though they were personalities as forceful as the men who sailed them.

Some famous names bob up in the wake of this historical record; outstanding are the two professionals, Samuel Samuels of the handsome Henrietta and Charles Barr of the yacht Atlantic. Samuels won international renown as master of the celebrated packetship Dreadnought, which set a record for sailing speed across the Atlantic Ocean. Barr was the daring little Scot who drove the great three-masted schooner Atlantic across the Western Ocean in the race for the Kaiser's Gold Cup in 1905. Her time, 12 days, 4 hours, 1 minute from Sandy Hook to the Lizard, stands unchallenged to this day.

The author traces the development of deepwater racing fixtures during the last half century—the race from California to Hawaii, the biennial thresh from New London to Bermuda, and the Fastnet encounter, which he terms the "Grand National" of ocean racing.

* * *

Illustrations of such famous champions as the lovely old Herreshoff schooner Enchantress, 1930 winner in the Pacific race from the mainland to Diamond Head; Mr. John Alden's succession of Malabar schooners, first in many Bermuda races; and the Burgess yacht Nina, 1928 winner of the Queen of Spain's Cup, Sandy Hook to Santander, all add interest to the narrative of their achievements.

The author has sailed his share of ocean races in recent years, to Bermuda, across the Atlantic, and around The Fastnet. The record bears out his contention that racing in large yachts has about seen its day. Ocean racing in smaller yachts manned by amateurs (discounting the all-important cook) appears to be a fast-increasing trend.

H. T.

He'll Have to Watch the Pennies Now

AFTER SPENDING BILLIONS FOR RELIEF AND RECOVERY THIS SEEMS LIKE MERE CHICKEN FEED!
$2,000,000 NEW DEAL CAMPAIGN FUND
Gropper

Hands Across the Table

REMBRANDT would have liked this—this contrast of yellow light where the candles shine on the half-turned faces and of deep shadow across the areas between, the formless patches of darkness dividing one student from the next. As a portrait group it attracts us, for the profiles illuminated are those of many nationalities, of Turkish and Greek, German and French, Irish and Indian, Anglo-Saxon and Syrian, Negro and Albanian, Japanese and Jew. They are members of a college society, earnest youths, all inspired with a tremendous zeal for something called "the brotherhood of man." Their half-turned heads, as they sit at table, having just finished an "international" supper of decidedly mixed dishes, indicate their absorption in a speech which is being delivered at the head table, by the guest of the evening, a professor in a local university.

"A man of wide European experience, as you all know; one who has written six books on the most vital international problems of today—on the position of Germany after Versailles, on the interior troubles of Abyssinia; on possible trouble with the Far East; a man, my friends, whom I have no need to introduce to anybody here . . ." thus the chairman, panting gently, relinquishes the floor.

Forty minutes the speaker forthwith consumes in informing the foreign students seated around the table of the relative qualities of American and European food. He has a new approach, he avers, from that of the usual talker on overseas affairs to those who are in America studying, from other lands. He is going to remind them of the advantages they are enjoying in the United States. Need he enumerate the latter? He is humorous, he is frank. Were they ever warm in their own lands in the winter months? Even when they stopped at hotels in Paris or Vienna or Berlin, where they had a radiator in their room, was that radiator ever more than lukewarm? He could guarantee it was not. And did they ever have such a thing as apple pie, or strawberry shortcake or ice cream when they were climbing the Dolomites or traversing the Alps? The faces in the candle glow move slightly, away from the light. The shadowed areas grow broader, in between.

* * *

Four English travelers sit at a small table in the glittering dining room of an ocean liner bound for New York.

One of them is a gray-haired, outspoken but honest—decidedly honest—woman from the North. She has, after considerable argument with her niece, whom she is chaperoning, agreed to try the grapefruit. She doesn't like the grapefruit she buys in Pudsey; it is hard and small and sour. This is American grapefruit, which does not in itself offer any recommendation to her, but for the sake of harmony she will try it. It is set before her. She gazes at it coldly, hostilely, speechless with horror at the festive manner in which it is "got up," then with a gesture of devastating disdain lifts her nearest fork and removes that symbol of American superfluity — the maraschino cherry.

* * *

The Doctor is entertaining her fellow members in the local peace organization. She is an energetic opponent of war in all its forms. She hopes the wives of the farmers in the surrounding New England villages can be prevailed upon to place their votes next November where they will be instrumental in supporting disarmament. A remarkable woman, her guests agree, accomplishing twice as much as any of her granddaughters. Besides taking an active part in the women's clubs and political forums, she does all her own cooking. It is a compliment to her culinary skill which breaks down her usual reserve about her missionary work in the Orient. That was nearly forty years ago, but she remembers with pride how she made a very competent cook out of a Chinese servant in the compound, whom she took on a long journey afterward. She is praised for that achievement. Only one among her guests is silent, wondering and shocked, endeavoring to understand how anyone could conceive of training a Chinese cook, a cook capable of producing dainty pork rissoles, blanched almond soup, browned shrimp dishes and kumquat preserves, to soak corned beef in cabbage juice, or fry soggy fish-balls or bake tasteless cup custards.

P. P. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

For Muscles in the Arm of the Law

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Driving by the State House in Boston the other day, I stopped my car in the right-hand lane at the Park Street traffic light. Impatient motorists pulled alongside me, three abreast, so that when the traffic light turned green, cars coming the other way were completely blocked. I was caught in a jam of motorists trying to edge into the right-hand lane. The impulsive efforts to save a few seconds lost many minutes of time for these impatient motorists trying to get out of the jam they had caused.

But that is only one part of the story. The other part was played by a policeman standing on the curb and twirling his whistle at the end of a chain, apparently enjoying the whole situation without making a move to correct it.

In Boston, at least, this problem of drivers sliding into the left-hand lane to push up to the front of the line at street intersections, railroad crossings and open draw bridges has become a major traffic hazard. Such violations of highway rules contribute to a growing disrespect of road laws which, unless halted, can be expected to reveal itself in other perhaps more destructive expressions of impatience on the highway.

Modern police systems recognize that impatience is Public Enemy No. 1 on the highways. Where it is allowed to germinate in such inexcusable places as piling up traffic where cars seem slow in moving, it soon adds to the highway havoc against which many large cities, such as Milwaukee, have coped successfully only after a hard battle against politics and firmly intrenched driving habits.

Most motorists, however, are ready to cooperate with the law wherever they find that the law is prepared to play its part. The police need to deal primarily with the mental aspects of dangerous driving—impatience, irritation, worry, hurry, and recklessness. Their task of correction is fundamental in the drive to obtain reasonable safety on the highways.

CLIFFORD HARVEY

Newton Highlands, Mass.

The Abraham Rydberg

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to point out some mistakes in an article entitled 'Old Grain Ship Makes Safe Run From Australia," in a recent issue. Your correspondent seems to believe the Abraham Rydberg is a Finnish ship. The Abraham Rydberg is owned and run by the Abraham Rydberg Foundation of Stockholm, a privately endowed institution for the training of merchant sailors.

Also, it is not quite correct to say that the Abraham Rydberg is a grain ship. She is not, although she often takes the same trades as the grain ships—sometimes with a grain cargo—and frequently races them from Australia to England. Her crew may be made up of "kids," as you say, but they certainly do not go "for next-to-nothing wages for the sea schooling that only sails afford." Wages have, of course, nothing to do with the boys' presence on board. They are there to learn, not to earn.

HOLGER LUNDBERGH, Assistant Manager
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Consumer Purchase Survey

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a student of economic conditions, I am deeply interested in the consumer purchase survey now being made throughout the country by WPA workers under the auspices of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and and the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture. This survey is highly important both to business men and to consumers, that is, to all of us.

Consumer purchasing, of course, is the foundation upon which all business is built. In other words, knowledge of what consumers buy in city and in country and on different income levels is of fundamental importance to all business men, no matter what the field, and it likewise is of intense interest to economists. The United States has allowed its data on this subject to fall sadly into arrears. Not since the World War has a serious attempt been made to obtain this information, in spite of the fact that there have been important changes during that period in the way American families live and what they buy with their money.

The present survey seems to me admirably conceived, and I am confident that the results will be of great practical value to the consumer, to those interested in social problems, and to the business man whose success depends upon his knowledge of what people want. The survey deserves the support and co-operation of consumers and business alike.

New York, N. Y. WESLEY C. MITCHELL

The Wide Horizon

Million on the March

By Marc T. Greene

THROUGH no fault of their own more than 1,000,000 victims of political upheavals, economic uncertainties and postwar changes in Europe are today reduced to the existence of tramps. They are of many nationalities, chiefly Russian, of course, but also Armenian, German, Assyrian, Saarlandish, several other national origins. They are homeless and without a country, yet in their inability to obtain the necessary papers most of them are unable to seek such parts of the world as might afford them a refuge and a measure of economic security.

That, indeed, is in many respects the worst feature of the plight of the great company of men and women without a country, their lack of papers of identification which shall enable them to seek their fortunes in other lands. Their immediate economic state has, of course, been the province of the League of Nations through the Nansen International Office for Refugees. But the peril they face now is the termination of the protection thus afforded. In 1929, the period during which the League should care for international refugees was fixed at ten years because at that time conditions pointed to the probability of being able to "liquidate" the work by the end of that period. It was hoped and believed that by Dec. 31, 1938, world affairs, economic and political, would be such that places would have been found somewhere for all the League's wards, that they would have been settled in one part of the world and another where they might enjoy political stability and economic security.

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The worldwide depression and other unforeseen developments, especially political, have banished that hope. The million and more who have lost their homes and their citizenship are still the wards of the League of Nations, which is to say of the world as a whole, and can in no wise be abandoned to their fate a couple of years hence. What the alternative will be must be determined long before that time arrives. It must, in effect, be determined now without delay.

In France alone there are said to be at present 400,000 Russians. In Paris are more than a quarter of these. Not long ago I talked with two who own a small tea room in a street off the Rue de Rivoli. At first they did fairly well there but lately, what with the exchange and so on, they barely make ends meet. But both have saved a little and would like to seek another and less crowded land. I asked them where they would go if they could. "To the Argentine," was the answer, made with so little hesitancy as to indicate that they had long debated the matter.

Why, then, could not these two Russians who had enough money to make the trip to South America and even to set themselves up in a little business there, leave overcrowded and economically hard-pressed Paris and seek their fortune in the land of opportunity in the Southern Hemisphere? For one reason and one alone, they explained, the lack of a passport. Without that essential they could neither leave one country nor enter another. Why could they not obtain a "Nansen passport"? They could not, it seemed, even with such a document, secure entrance to the well-guarded Argentine.

That is the story of thousands, not only in France but elsewhere, and it suggests the question whether, when the League takes up this vital matter of international refugees next September, it will not be possible to do something to give these unfortunates a real international standing, at least to the extent of the issuance of identification papers acceptable to any government. As a matter of fact, something *must* be done or else the plight of the refugees will grow worse and worse and result in more distress.

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But it well may be that the League can relieve itself of much of the financial burden involved in undertaking the economic protection of these people simply by giving them the aforesaid international standing. This would enable many even yet to work out their own destinies, by providing them with a chance equal to that possessed by people with the blessing of a country which can secure for its nationals consideration and respect everywhere.

One of the major consequences, not only of the World War but of territorial and political changes, revolutions and forced migrations of racial and national minorities, has been to cast adrift upon the world, very often all but penniless, hundreds of thousands of men and women. The story of what these have been through has never been told and perhaps never will be. Yet it is well known to world travelers, who have heard it north, south, east and west.

The much-criticized League of Nations has been about the only refuge of the homeless international wanderer in the economic and political storms that have surged about him and it is his sole hope for the future. But the funds at its disposal for the purpose have run very low. It is now in process of making investigations in various countries to see what can be done toward receiving the expatriates, for obviously the only solution to the vital problem involved is ready and generous international co-operation in the care of these unfortunates, that and the immediate grant to them of a definite political status.

Mirror of World Opinion

Oceanic Peace League Adumbrated

A COMBINATION of the nations of the British Commonwealth, the United States, and the South American republics would be far stronger in common defense even than the British navy was before the war. . . .

There are, of course, great difficulties in the way of such an oceanic arrangement. . . . The United States would have to emerge from her attitude of total isolation of today into a greater interest in world affairs, involving an extension of the kind of commitment involved in her unilateral Monroe Doctrine; she would have to recognize that total isolation might be the most certain method of becoming involved in another world war, while limited commitment might be the surest way of preventing such involvement and preserving peace and democracy over half the world.—*From the Round Table, London.*